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INDONESIA

NU CHAIRMAN ON GOLKAR'S GENERAL ELECTION GOALS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Abdurrahman Wahid, general chairman of the Executive Committee [PB] of the Nahdlatul Ulama [Muslim Scholars' Organization], asked how the PPP [United Development Party] and the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] could possibly defeat GOLKAR [Functional Groups Organization] in the 1987 general elections if their leaders were always fighting each other and could reach no internal agreements; how they could possibly hope to win if they are not supported by the conditions necessary for winning. He made these statements to SINAR HARAPAN at the offices of NU's PB in Jakarta on Monday afternoon [20 October], after welcoming Muslim scholars from Tegal.

If GOLKAR wants to attract the masses in the 1987 general elections, he went on, that is their right because they too have the urge to win; all they have to do is find the way to approach the people and offer their programs.

Discussing GOLKAR's targets in the next election is not relevant because that is their prerogative, he said. It will become clear which groups support GOLKAR and whether it wins or not, depending on how society perceives it.

Family System

The family system is certain to be used in the elections, meaning that the electoral laws hold equally for any group's aspirations, as long as any group or groups do not have a quota in gaining seats in the DPR [Parliament]. If there is a quota, it would be better not to hold an election at all. If any group wants to set target quotas, let it; it still has to get the votes while staying within the limits of the electoral laws. Whether a group can meet its target is another matter. That depends on how well its platform attracts votes.

Abdurrahman said that GOLKAR's wish to pay attention to and promote a positive attitude toward the growth of the informal sector means that GOLKAR is healthy. If the support of this sector is attracted, that is its own business and this will tempt other groups to try hard to compete for it.

He said that ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] and KORPRI [Indonesian Civil Servants Organization], formerly outside of all (three) of the people's aspirations, have

now become GOLKAR's way of attracting the masses. "Let them; that is only their external form," he added. "Can anyone guarantee that ABRI and KORPRI will all vote for GOLKAR? This is only what they claim, just as the PPP lays claim to the Muslim community, and the PDI lays claim to the entire nationalist community," he continued. "I don't think what they claim is true. If it's just a matter of making claims, let them; we don't have to make a big fuss about that," he said.

A Basic Problem

In addition, Abdurrahman explained, in terms of long-term development--PELITA [5-Year Development Plan] IV through X--the basic problem facing our people is how to increase and consolidate national integration and how to strike a balance between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. What has been happening recently is that the rights of the individual have been sacrificed in the interests of the rights of society.

What is important is what our people make of their lives in a natural way with what is available; too high ideals are not needed. This does not mean that we do not need to be idealistic, but concrete results are more important. There aren't too many different groups in Malaysia, for example, but when they do something, it is realistic and to the point. Singapore also puts more emphasis on the operational side than on the idealistic side.

Our people's idealism is already too high and does not need to be made any higher, he went on; this could have fatal results.

Abdurrahman said that PANCASILA can only be put into effect if it becomes society's ethic. This can be done in various ways, for example, by starting with the family as an ethical condition of society. Things happen or not depending on existing chances and opportunities.

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CSO:4213/48

INDONESIA

NU OFFICIAL SAYS NU MEMBERS NOT OBLIGATED TO VOTE FOR PPP

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] In the coming 1987 general election, Muslim Scholar Party [NU] members are obligated to make a success of the celebration of democracy but are not obligated to campaign or vote for the United Development Party [PPP]. NU is not the PPP and PPP is not NU, because the two live in separate worlds. The two do not have organizational ties. This is the decision of the PPP Congress itself and also a decision of the NU Congress.

The clarification was made public by NU advisor K.R.H. As'ad Syamsul Arifin as stated by the NU Executive Council vice chairman H. Mahbub Djunaedi to PELITA yesterday after the two NU figures had a special meeting in Situbondo last 21 October 1985.

Mahbub, quoting the most well-known NU scholar K.R.H. As'ad Syamsul Arifin, said that NU is very concerned that the 1987 election be run democratically, guaranteeing the continuation of development and national leadership.

The problem of which contestants will be chosen by the NU membership will be largely tied to the tone of the program and list of candidates submitted by the contestants concerned.

Muslim Scholars and the Campaign

By this logic, Muslim scholars and missionary workers are no longer obligated to campaign for the PPP as had occurred in the 1977 and 1982 elections when NU was still an element of the PPP. Likewise, NU membership is no longer obligated to vote for the PPP. PPP contestants are asked to make their own efforts according to their abilities.

It was also explained that the autonomous attitude of NU is consistent with the Situbondo Congress and will hold to those lines. What is not allowed is that the NU membership take on the characteristic of a "white group" [boycott group] because that characteristic is not democratic and not positive. The concern of NU is to choose the contestants whom they approve, which is the democratic right of NU.

Mahbub said further that Kie! As'ad Syamsul Arifin hoped that the PPP would be willing to seek the support of voters no longer obtained from NU. In the 1977

and 1982 elections, around 85 percent of votes obtained by the PPP originated from the NU membership due to the campaign efforts of NU scholars and preachers. The NU membership is now free and calm to vote at the ballot boxes. There is no need to assume risks, as was needed before.

Entering a "boycott group"

Several members of parliament from the United Development Faction, made up of various elements, estimate that in the coming 1987 election many more PPP members will become "boycott groups." The reason for this, according to them, is none other than that the PPP membership has lost faith in the current PPP leadership. Within the body of the PPP, consolidation is not yet firm and besides that, violations of the party constitution have not yet been corrected.

DPR members, who were not prepared to give their names, added that "boycott groups" in the coming election is more possible with the NU attitude which gives freedom to NU members to choose the contestants they please. NU is no longer tied to the PPP, and thus there is no longer a moral responsibility for NU members to choose the PPP.

These DPR members hope that the PPP Central Executive Council leadership will understand the concerns of the PPP membership at the present time and have the courage to take on the attitude and actions of warriors.

12836/12859

CSO: 4213/49

INDONESIA

NARO CONVINCED NU WILL NOT LEAVE PPP

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 30 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] Naro, chairman of the United Development Party's [PPP] Central Executive Council, said that neither the personnel nor the organization of the Muslim Scholars Party [NU] has ever submitted an official request by letter to resign from party membership. NU is one of the founders of the PPP.

"If one asks, I would answer no. But if, nevertheless, I am still forced I will answer no and still many people will register to become PPP members," said Naro before participants in the PPP Territory I East Java Executive Council Conference Monday night in Surabaya, which was officially opened by the governor of East Java.

According to Naro, this statement was made public because of recent statements by certain persons who do not at all understand the direction and goals of the PPP political struggle.

He emphasized that, through Congress I of 1984, the merger problem has already been ended and peace for the party membership may be accomplished, without arousing negative influences, in an effort to support political stability. Before Congress I, the fundamental role of former party leaders and founders of the PPP such as NU, the Indonesian Muslim Party, the Indonesian Islamic Union Party, and the Islamic Education Union Party were very much dominant, so that the face of the party has not been realized in supporting domestic political development.

Concerning the problem of NU, he stated with certainty that the organization was not going to leave the PPP, because it has a stake in establishing the PPP. Concerning the acceptance of the Pancasila as sole principle, Naro explained again that the PPP fully accepts this realization.

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CSO: 4213/49

INDONESIA

STATE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE INSTRUCTORS TO BE SENT TO WEST

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 28 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] The visit of the minister of religion, H. Munawir Sjadzali, to Western nations in the framework of encouraging the possibility of sending State Religious Institute instructors into doctoral programs does not mean changing our orientation to the West.

This was made public by the minister of religion in response to reporters' questions last Sunday when he arrived at Soekarno-Hatta Cengkareng Airport from his 20-day visit to America, Canada, England, and France.

It is planned, after studies and approaches to institutes which have Islamic studies in the four above-mentioned countries, to begin next year sending 10-15 persons to study in America, Canada, England, France, and Egypt. In doing so, this does not mean changing our orientation to the West, because doctoral program participants will also be sent to Egypt in the coming academic years 1986 and 1987. For this the minister will immediately conduct precise studies to speed the program.

The minister of religion was accompanied on his visit by the director general for Islamic institutions, H. Zaini Dahlan, M.A., and head of the Team for the Perfection of the IAIN Curriculum, Drs. H. Sarkowi (dean, IAIN Semarang), at the same time conducting research at several universities for IAIN curriculum perfection. Among the places visited were the University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia, New York, George Stone [as published] (America), McGill (Canada), London, and the Sorbonne (France).

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CSO: 4213/49

INDONESIA

'I CALL ALLAH MY FATHER' BANNED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Attorney General Hari Suharto S.H. banned the circulation of the published book entitled "I Call Allah My Father" written by Bilquis Sheik and R.H. Schneider, which was compiled by the Cipta Caraka Jakarta Foundation.

The attorney general, in Decision Letter 092/J.A./10/1985, also obligated those who save, own, publicize, convey, disseminate, circulate, sell, or publish the above-mentioned book to return copies to the office of the state prosecutor or the local high public prosecutor.

Prosecutors, police, or other state agencies having the authority to protect public order are obligated to confiscate the published book. Violations of the Decision Letter are prohibited under Article I of Law 4/PNPS/1963 Jo. Law I/PNPS/1965.

The reason for banning circulation of the above-mentioned published book, according to the attorney general's Decision Letter which was enacted in Jakarta on 4 October 1985, is that much of the material of the book sets forth material which favors one opinion and has the tone of disturbing the harmony of the religious community along with making restless the Islamic community.

Besides that, the manner of setting forth arguments from the Koran is purposely cut, so that the translation is confusing and may be categorized as lowering and insulting the purity and holiness of the Koran, according to the attorney general's Decision Letter, which was conveyed to ANTARA by the public relations office of the attorney general in Jakarta on Monday.

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CSO: 4213/49

INDONESIA

MINISTER ALAMSJAH CITES MUSLIMS' 'WEAKNESSES'

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Islamic community in Indonesia has three main weaknesses. First, it lacks a leader acceptable to the entire Islamic community. Second, it lacks a single program valid for the entire Islamic community. Third, it never has a steady source of funding.

H Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara, coordinating minister for public welfare, made this statement while opening the Muhammadiyah National Conference on Education Friday evening [25 October] in Jakarta. This conference, held from 25 to 28 October, was attended by Muhammadiyah educational directors, by Muhammadiyah college presidents, by heads of Muslim boarding schools and high schools, and by others.

He stated that the second weakness is a result of the first one. However, the most serious problem is the lack of steady funding even though, Alamsjah said, Islam is a religion which requires its adherents to give away their worldly goods in tithes and alms.

"Suppose the Muslims who live in Menteng and Kebayoran gave a tithe every year; I think 3 or 4 billion rupiahs could be collected every year," Alamsjah explained. This does not happen because many Muslims do not understand the true meaning of tithing and almsgiving. Therefore, Alamsjah asked the Muhammadiyah National Conference on Education to include in its education a program on how to find a source of funding for developing the life of Islam in Indonesia.

Three Obligations

He also said that the Islamic community has three obligations: first, to make the religion and the community safe; second, to increase the level of the community's religious and general knowledge; third, to raise the socioeconomic level of the community through missionary activities.

Touching on efforts to increase the level of the community, Alamsjah pointed out that the world is now facing science, technology and modernization. Alamsjah sees that Muslim educational institutions emphasize the world hereafter and do not touch enough on worldly matters. Their curriculum usually is devoted to Muslim law and the correct reading of religious texts and never touches on general knowledge.

The result is that their graduates' public roles are limited to religious ritual. In addition, they often are narrow, suspicious and reluctant to make any efforts at modernization, that is, to use scientific and technological advances.

"Science and technology should be cultivated in conformity with the Islamic declaration of faith. If they are not, we will be swallowed up by science, technology and modernization," Alamsjah added.

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CSO:4213/48

INDONESIA

FINANCE MINISTER ON 1986-1987 BUDGET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The 1986-1987 state budget (APBN) will be realistic and based on the realities of the state's financial situation. The budget will include considerations of state receipts from the oil, natural gas and nondil commodities sectors. It will also be based on the fact that many investment activities in the past, especially those used for producing exports, have apparently not been up to capacity because of the rise in protectionism in world trade.

This statement was made by Minister of Finance Radius Prawira after he and Arifin M. Siregar, head of the Bank of Indonesia, spoke to President Soeharto for an hour and a quarter at the Bina Graha [president's offices] yesterday morning.

The minister has not yet clearly described the 1986-1987 APBN. "We are now examining all possibilities," he said. However, he added, "we shouldn't be surprised if more realistic means lower than this year." The 1985-1986 APBN, now planned for 23.046 trillion rupiahs, consists of receipts from oil and natural gas of 11.159 trillion rupiahs, in addition to 7.518 trillion rupiahs for oil and gas, and development receipts of 4.368 trillion.

Both Radius and Arifin Siregar emphatically urged everybody not to worry about facing a more realistic budget under the present difficult conditions. They emphasized that the government will seek the most effective and efficient ways of facing these conditions.

Economizing

Radius said that various government agencies would be asked to do their part in facing these conditions by economizing as far as possible so that state finances could continue to be in a healthy state. The government is also not willing to have an expense budget based on deficits because past experience from the 1950s and the 1960s shows that serious inflation results from a deficit budget. "We do not want to repeat that experience because inflation is a burden for all of society."

However, the minister said, given available funds all sides must also be realistic in planning and implementing development programs that are based on the most efficient and the most intelligent principles and sticking to predetermined

priorities. To be given highest priority in the future are capital investments which absorb a lot of labor; for example, in agriculture--oil palms and sugar for sugar factories--and also activities which use a lot of domestic components. Activities which use a lot of imported components, therefore a lot of foreign exchange, should be avoided as much as possible.

No Devaluation

If these steps continue to be taken, Radius said, the present inflation rate of 4-percent or less can be maintained.

This is important because it is a good basis for the healthy future growth of the economy. Because that inflation rate is not higher than in other countries, Radius urges people not to worry that the rupiah is going to be devalued or the like, which is frequently rumored.

"The government is clearly not going to do that, because our situation is pretty good from the point of view of our balance of payments," interposed Arifin Siregar.

Reserves Increase

According to the head of the Bank of Indonesia, Indonesian foreign exchange reserves are steady, even increasing, and have reached almost \$10.6 billion. The government has taken some steps to protect Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves and balance of payments if something unexpected happens, for example a drop in oil receipts.

"We have been taking such steps for some time; from the point of view of the balance of payments we don't have to worry about the value of the rupiah in relation to foreign currencies," Arifin Siregar affirmed.

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CSO:4213/48

INDONESIA

INVESTMENT BOARD CHIEF ON FACILITIES FOR INVESTORS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] The government continues to seek various ways to provide facilities for capital investment in Indonesia. But the facilities continue to be watched, so as not to violate existing principles. Indonesia must be able to provide the facilities because in the current economic recession, competition for capital investment is increasingly tight.

Deputy Secretary for Efforts to Increase Use of Domestic Production and chairman of the Coordinating Body for Capital Investment, Ir. Drs. Ginandjar Kartasasmita, said this when installing several BKPM officials on Monday at the BKPM building.

"We have also already discussed various facilities which are provided by other countries in their efforts to attract investment capital. With that comparison we make efforts to provide a better service," he said to reporters after the installation.

BKPM officials installed were Darmawan Soetjipto S.H., Drs. Ridho Harun, and Drs. Budi Hartantyo as staff experts for the BKPM Chairman. In addition, installed were Colonel TDV Situmeang as BKPM secretary; Ir. R.P. Napitupulu as head, Bureau of Application Evaluation; Ir. Sulaeman Said as head, Bureau of Planning and Development; Ir. Sudibyo Sumoatmodjo as Inspector Three, BKPM; Ir. Suhari Budihidayat as BKPM Inspector Four; and Ir. S.J. Tiwow as acting head, BKPM Promotion Bureau.

Land Problem

The land problem is not only faced by entrepreneurs but also by the government itself. The amount of the Siap (Remainder Development Budget) in general is also caused by difficulties in obtaining land. "If the government itself has difficulty in obtaining land, even more so for private parties," said Ginandjar.

Besides the land problem, BKPM also seeks data from a number of other countries about providing facilities for attracting investment capital. It is not certain all facilities in other countries will be borrowed as is for Indonesia, but at least for comparative material concerning what is good and bad if used in Indonesia.

Even so, the government is not going to provide facilities which violate principles. For example, tax facilities will not be provided as before. Facilities, for example, enjoy a period free from tax.

Before new facilities are provided, what is important now is to provide facilities which already exist, because in fact, there are still complaints from investors concerning BKPM officials. So that whatever new facilities are provided, if the implementation is not in accordance with reality, there will still be no benefit.

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CSO: 4211/49

INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF PT INDOCEMENT SHARES PREVENT MONOPOLY

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--The government's purchase of shares in PT Indocement Tunggal Perkasa was intended to prevent this private company from developing a monopoly in stocks of cement. This company is still the largest cement producer in Indonesia at the present time. In this way the supply of cement, a strategic commodity in the national development program, can be more effectively ensured.

Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro made this statement in testimony before the State Budget Committee of Parliament on 26 November. He said that this was the reason for the government's purchase some time ago of 35 percent of the shares in PT Indocement, through the investment of 329.7 billion rupiahs.

In the figures which the minister of finance presented regarding the investment of government capital during the first 6 months of the 1985/1986 fiscal year, it was indicated that the government investment in PT Indocement accounted for almost 90 percent of all government investment during the period.

During the first half of fiscal year 1985/1986 government capital investments totaled 367.3 billion rupiahs.

Other companies in which rather large amounts of government capital were invested were PT PAL Indonesia, in which 10.6 billion rupiahs were invested; PT Nurtanio, 5.8 billion rupiahs; the Bank Pembangunan Islam [Islamic Development Bank], 8.7 billion; and the Cooperative Financial Development Corporation, a government-owned company.

Actual government capital investments during the first half of the 1985/1986 fiscal year far exceeded planned government investment during the entire fiscal year. During all of fiscal year 1985/1986 total government capital investments under the PMP program were planned to total only 255.6 billion rupiahs.

This means that actual government capital investments during the first half of fiscal year 1985/1986 alone went 43.7 percent over the plan for the entire fiscal year.

However, in the course of his testimony before the committee Minister Rados, who was accompanied by all of the senior officials of the Department of Finance, did not make clear the source of the funds used for the PMP program.

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CSC: 4213/66

INDONESIA

395 BILLION RUPIAH EARMARKED FOR DEFENSE, SECURITY

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 27 November--Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro has stated that during fiscal year 1985/1986 the government has earmarked 395 billion rupiahs for defense and security.

In further testimony before the Budget Committee in Parliament on 27 November the minister provided the following details of the Development Budget: 125.4 billion rupiahs for defense, 32.7 billion rupiahs for security, and 237 billion rupiahs for general support.

In his statement to members of the Budget Committee of Parliament, which was presided over by Rahardjo, Minister Radius Prawiro also said that funds earmarked for defense and security purposes by the government during fiscal year 1986/1987 are for ongoing programs. These funds will be made available as soon as possible in connection with unrest in the political, economic, and social and cultural fields. This unrest originates within Indonesia as well as overseas. In this way the problems can be resolved completely.

Without mentioning a total amount of money, the minister of finance only declared: "Funds for that purpose will continue to be made available in fiscal year 1986/1987." The statement by the minister of finance was to take into account the comments of Committees I to X of Parliament, which had been submitted to him on 10 November for inclusion in the preparation of the State Budget for fiscal year 1986/1987.

Strategic Industry

Concerning BUMN (state-owned business enterprises) in the defense and security area, which have become national industries and have been declared of strategic importance, Minister Radius said that the Department of Defense and Security will continue to arrange for their development.

Meanwhile, an export development organization has not yet been established in the Department of Defense and Security. The minister said that Minister of Defense Decision Letter No 395 of 14 November 1979 already had dealt with this matter. In this connection the minister said that for the moment there was no need for concern that PT PAL (the state-owned shipbuilding yard) will not be

kept busy, in view of the orders for repairing old ships and building new ones which will be given to it.

This is also the case with PT PINDAD, which produces equipment for defense and security purposes. The minister added: "Indeed, this industry will later be able to produce equipment for the public interest, such as machinery and other items for the railroads, and so forth."

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CSO: 4213/66

INDONESIA

TRANSMIGRATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS PLANNED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Nov 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Minister of Transmigration Martono has stated that in the near future the transmigration program will also be applied to civil servants. Regulation of this matter is now under consideration between the Department of Transmigration and the office of the minister of state for administrative reform.

The new arrangement will affect civil servants working in the areas from which transmigrants are sent, such as Java, Bali, Madura, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. When they retire, the minister said, they don't need to return to the area where they were born. Of course, their respective rights will differ from those of transmigrants in general.

On 18 November the minister told government officials in inland areas of Irian Jaya Province: "Wait for a bit, as this regulation is still being prepared." The minister was on a 5 day official visit to the province.

According to Minister Martono, in fact the Department of Transmigration has led the way in preparing for the transmigration of civil servants. The assignment of medical personnel and teachers from the areas sending transmigrants to resettlement areas is proof of this. However, it is still not clear whether such assignments of civil servants are for a temporary period or are on a permanent basis. He added: "This is because their salaries are still paid by the area from which they come, whereas they are working in a resettlement area."

Speaking of state employees, including members of the Armed Forces, of course, the minister said that those retired from the Armed Forces can be assigned to a resettlement area in which they will be mixed in with transmigrants. Or those still on active duty can be assigned to regional development projects. While working there they can also obtain land to farm, with the understanding that, when they retire, they will continue to live there.

Some members of the Armed Forces who are approaching retirement have been trained to become transmigrants. They will later on be assigned to join people under the general transmigration program. These arrangements can also

affect PHK [collective bargaining agreements]. It would be better to leave workers on transmigration projects in the areas of resettlement, rather than having to return them to Java. He said that otherwise they might encounter difficulties in Java, because of problems in finding employment.

5170

CSO:4213/66

INDONESIA

BRIEFS PARLIAMENT ON UNSPENT DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

From KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Nov 85 p 1

Jakarta, KOMPAS--Unused funds from the Development Budget were expected amount to 4 trillion rupiahs by the end of the second week of October 1985. These funds consist of SIAP (Unspent Development Budget) funds from fiscal year 1983 to 1984/1985 expected to be available in April 1986. These amount to 2.4 trillion rupiahs. In addition 1.6 trillion rupiahs not from fiscal year 1985/1986 are also expected to be available.

Dr. J. S. Sumarlin, minister of state for national development planning, chairman of the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS), made this statement on 22 November in testimony before the Budget Committee of Parliament. The committee session was presided over by Rahardjo, from the Golkar Forces Faction of Parliament. Also attending the session was Prof. Dr. Affif, minister of state for administrative reform.

In a statement to reporters after the committee session, Doctor Sumarlin said that the government always tries to the maximum extent possible to use SIAP funds. He admitted that one of the biggest problems in the way of development is the question of available land. A regulation is under preparation to prevent the land question from always being a routine problem.

Continued

In a statement to reporters Prof. Saleh Affif said that efficiency in development activity involves a continuing effort. Then, the results hoped for can be achieved in phases. One effort being made by the government to achieve efficiency includes reviewing project management each year, so that the project administrators will apply the regulations in effect.

He said: "When they know what the regulations are, they can carry out the work more quickly." Experience shows that many project directors who do not know what the procedures are simply wait for instructions, whereas they could be waiting at all.

Another matter at present is the procedure for carrying out projects and foreign assistance. This is because it is necessary to know not only

Indonesian domestic regulations but the regulations for implementing projects in the country providing the assistance. In this connection a continuous administrative activity will be made by the project directors.

The second obstacle to efficiency is simplifying procedures for project implementation. Procedures which are an obstacle to project completion will immediately be simplified. For example, since 1984 decisions on projects valued at 200 million rupiahs have been permitted to be made at the provincial level. There is a complex procedure involved in making land available for a project. The present regulations, based on the situation in 1975, have been simplified, but the facts show that this is still a complex problem.

For example, Minister Saleh Affif mentioned that the Committee of Nine was set up to help project directors obtain land necessary for a given project. However, in fact the Committee of Nine does not provide any help but rather makes things more difficult. This is because those sitting on the committee are very busy government officials. For that reason it is difficult to arrange for meetings, and it takes a long time to get the signatures of the nine officials on project documents.

He said: "The idea of a Committee of Nine is a good one, because it is made up of officials who can help the project directors. However, in fact they do not provide any help." For that reason in August 1985 the procedure for making land available in parcels of less than 5 hectares was simplified. For areas of more than 5 hectares, it is still difficult to simplify the procedure, because this involves a number of regencies, districts, and so forth.

With the issuance of the new regulation, project directors can directly communicate with district chiefs to find the necessary land. This can be done with existing land purchase and sales agreements. This is also the case with the problem of obtaining the agreement of the provincial governor. At present, in the case of 5 hectare and smaller parcels of land, the governor's agreement is no longer needed.

He stated: "The simplified procedures which are now being considered involve the use of foreign assistance, so that these projects can be implemented quickly."

5170

CSO: 4213/66

INDONESIA

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY BECOMING EXPORT-MINDED

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 21 Nov 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--At its present stage of development the automobile industry in Indonesia is beginning to change its orientation from meeting domestic needs to exports. Engr Hartarto Sastrosoenarto, the minister of industry, said on 20 November: "Particularly in the case of commercial vehicles in Categories I and V, production went up by about 11 percent during the first half of 1985, compared with the first half of 1984."

The government, and particularly the Department of Industry, fully support the plans of the automobile producers, who have succeeded in convincing their respective home offices in Japan of the desirability of reorienting their production toward exports. Minister Hartarto said that in addition to PT Astra Internasional, which works under a license from Daihatsu, and PT Astra Motor, which has a license from Toyota, PT Indo Mobil Utama, which has a license from Suzuki, also intends to export its products.

The minister stated: "They intend to undertake the entire process of manufacturing commercial vehicles in Categories I and V. They plan to do this by the end of 1989."

In 1985 Daihatsu production will reach the level of about 25,000 units; Suzuki, about 25,000 units; and Toyota, about 20,000 units. In addition to these three car models Honda, which will produce sedans, has also obtained a preliminary export permit (see principal news item on 12 November 1985 in SUARA KARYA).

Minister Hartarto did not indicate the attitude of Mitsubishi, a producer of commercial vehicles in Categories I and V. He was optimistic that the four producers, Toyota, Daihatsu, Suzuki, and Mitsubishi, will be able to break through into the export of commercial vehicles in Categories I and V.

Export of Components

According to Minister Hartarto, manufacturers of commercial vehicles in Categories I and V have agreed to export automobile components, including motor components as well as other items, such as axles, drive shafts, and transmissions.

He said that components of commercial vehicles in Categories I and V which are fully manufactured in Indonesia include bodies, frames, chassis, and wheel rims. Transmissions, axles and drive shafts, steering systems, clutch systems, and brake systems will be fully made in Indonesia by 1988/89.

5170

CSO: 4213/66

INDONESIA

BLAME ASSIGNED FOR OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENT PILE UP IN SINGAPORE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] As of yesterday afternoon offshore oil drilling equipment owned by several foreign contractors to PERTAMINA [National Oil and Gas Company] was still piling up in Singapore.

There have been delays in sending that equipment to Indonesia because the foreign contractors and the SGS (Societe Generale de Surveillance), which handles entry procedures, still do not want to use the ports on Batam Island, even though Batam has three harbors which can be used to unload cargo, including one for offshore oil drilling equipment.

Eng H Panjaitan, operations assistant to the head of the Executive board of the Batam Area Development Authority, said that there is really no problem in using Batam Island. Port facilities are available; even though the warehouses cannot handle as much as in Singapore, they can be used.

Accompanied by head of public relations Drs Harry Sukorahardjo, Panjaitan said that whatever the foreign contractors want can be built on Batam, "as long as it is really used. Don't just build something and then not use it," he said.

There are now three harbors on Batam--Batu Ampar, which can take ships up to 3000 dwt, Sekupang, for ships up to 10,000 dwt, and Kabil, for ships up to 3000 dwt. Therefore, there is no reason to use Singapore for stockpiling the vital equipment owned by foreign contractors to PERTAMINA.

SGS, which handles shipping procedures, should immediately make use of the facilities on Batam. Using Singapore as a storage place increases expenses.

SINAR HARAPAN's source in Singapore reports that SGS has been content to use Singapore for bringing equipment into Indonesia because it is easily available and processing is quick. Supplying the necessary equipment is handled directly by Singapore and it does not have to be brought in from another country.

There is cooperation between SGS and exporters in Singapore in making that equipment available. So it turns out that electronic equipment and machines as well as offshore oil drilling equipment is supplied by Singapore's exporters. Since Singapore is a trading country the check price varies, even though the type of equipment is the same. "As a result, more money has to be spent," said SINAR HARAPAN's source in Singapore.

Difference in Fixing the Price

The different ways that SGS and Singapore exporters fix the check price is another obstacle which keeps the goods stagnating in the warehouses. Based on information made by SINAR HARAPAN in Singapore, \$500 million worth of goods had been handled by SGS and sent to Indonesia up to last September.

Another obstacle is that SGS is not very careful in examining the goods since there is no second check. SGS hands the packing over to the exporter after issuing the necessary documentation. This increases the chances of discrepancy. The type, quality and amount of the goods frequently differ from what is in the documentation.

According to observations made by SINAR HARAPAN, many of the goods coming from America, Europe or Japan have an LKP (Inspection Report) issued by SGS in Singapore. The same thing also happens in Hongkong and Taiwan, and there are even more discrepancies.

Careless

SGS, with offices at 71 Ayer Rajah, Singapore, is also careless in its supervision. Many of their field employees are inexperienced. "They hire fast workers," said SINAR HARAPAN's source.

Another one of SGS's weaknesses is in inspecting the goods at the exporters' warehouses; as soon as the inspection is finished, the exporters switch goods in any way they please. In that way the check price becomes higher. For example, the price for movie films is \$0.39 per meter; the actual price is \$0.10 per meter. Medium quality Italian shoes, according to SGS, are \$5.50 per pair; the actual price is \$6.00 per pair. As a result, the difference in fixing the check price gives Singapore exporters a large profit.

However, there have recently been disagreements between SGS and exporters about how to handle the entry of goods into Indonesia; the result is that many goods have been allowed to pile up in the warehouses.

9846

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NARO ON RELIGION AS STATE IDEOLOGY--No one should have the illusion that he will make religion into the state ideology, and the United Development Party (PPP) has never dreamed of doing that. As good Muslims we can all participate in preserving PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation] in the motherland. If we accept PANCASILA thoughtfully, we will never want religion to become a state ideology in Indonesia. Dr H Naro, general chairman of the DPP [Executive Committee] of the PPP, made this statement at the ceremonies opening a meeting of the Bali branch of the PPP, held in Denpasar Friday night [17 October]. He pointed out that Indonesia had gone through a black period in its history, the desire on the part of some communities to make religion into a national ideology. Once was enough, and it will not be repeated, said Naro. For the PPP the bottom line, which can not be bargained away, is the acceptance of PANCASILA as the sole basis of state ideology. "So let no one be deluded into thinking of making religion into the state ideology," he said. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 3] 9846/6091

MOLUCCAN OIL EXPLORATION FAILS--The first oil exploration carried out in Maluku Tenggara waters by Promed Co., Ltd., a French oil company licensed by the Indonesian Government, has failed, even though there was an oil and gas gusher that lasted about 5 minutes. According to the government of Maluku Tenggara, this first exploration cost 10 billion rupiahs. In spite of the failure of the first drilling, which lasted from the end of 1984 to the beginning of 1985, this French company and its partners plan to carry out a second round of exploration from the beginning of December 1985 to the middle of 1986. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Oct 85 p 3] 9846/6091

CSO: 4213/48

LAGE

EDITORIAL WARNS OF U.S., THAI, PRC SABOTAGE ATTEMPTS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Nov 85 pp 2, 4

[Editorial: "For Safety on This Coming 10th Anniversary of National Day on 2 December"]

[Excerpt] At present, all parties, the entire armed forces and the masses are preparing for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of National Day soon to come on 2 December with determination and haste and profound meaning.

On this occasion we will display our achievement in national defense and socialist construction aiming at growth and strength in national defense and security, and socialist economic construction. Also, we will open a morning market for the people and domestic and foreign visitors.

However, on this occasion the American imperialists and the Beijing and Thai reactionaries are feverishly and seriously planning to sabotage our atmosphere. They have assisted in sending in Lao reactionary exiles who hide themselves in Thailand to operate in our country by bribing our cadres, combatants and degraded persons to cooperate with them in inciting confusion. For example, they use gun sounds and throw bombs to destroy electrical poles in wards, districts, offices, organizations, factories, hospitals, schools, etc. They corrupt the minds of youth by giving them freedom to play, to become extravagant and to rob. They perniciously urge all types of drivers to drive at high speed and to run over people who walk along the streets and to break the traffic rules. They would also use propaganda to incite people and would distribute anonymous leaflets. They would incite separation between the party and government and the people, police and military, cadres and workers, etc., and they would try to change our sound ideology to make it weak and create a loss in confidence, and in that situation, prompt discouragement. And they would give beautiful descriptions of the style of living and culture of other reactionaries.

We must be more alert to the situation and these dark schemes of the enemies; we must firmly unite and work in cooperation quickly and in a timely fashion in order to defeat and dismantle all their evil schemes.

In order to do this, party committees at all levels, various administrative committees and committee commands must increase regular guidance in public

security work to make it 100 percent secure. They must carefully train military forces and our people to have a revolutionary consciousness, to see clearly the enemies' destructive schemes, and to fight against psychological warfare and espionage with determination and other means. Meanwhile, they must pay significant attention to advising self-defense forces in wards, districts, offices, organizations, and factories and to carry out their duty in protecting houses and making them secure and orderly. They must also attentively train the people of ethnic groups to take part in defense and security work by becoming ears and eyes, and by working in cooperation with military forces effectively, and then we will be able to dismantle the enemies' movements in a timely fashion.

In order to enliven and to secure the atmosphere of this [special] day, wards, districts, offices, and organizations must work to mobilize each other to score achievements for the 10th anniversary of National Day on 2 December and for the congress of the Vientiane Capital Party Committee to become a reality.

9884/13167

CSO: 4206/35

LWS

COMMENTARY BLAMES U.S. ARMS FOR THAI TEXTILES PROBLEM

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Nov 85 p 4

[Commentary: "Who Decides the Fate of the Thai Textile Workers?"]

[Text] According to foreign news last week the U.S. Congress was going to draft a bill called the "Jenkins Bill" in order to limit the amount of textiles, clothes, and other imported goods. If this bill passes the U.S. Congress it will have a serious effect on the economies of countries that export textiles to the United States, for example, Thailand, which sends 12,000 million baht each year of textile products and garments to the United States, or 14 percent of the total gross industrial production. This will do even more to increase the confusion in Thai society which is already in a crisis.

It is well known that Thailand has a total of 230 textiles plants including 30 large plants with over at least 1,000 workers. There are 600 ready-made garment factories. There are approximately 600,000 families for the workers in these factories. Thus, if the Jenkins Bill passes the U.S. Congress it could cause at least 100,000 Thai workers to become unemployed. In particular, while the bill was being drawn up in the first 8 months of 1985 the Thai newspaper BAN MEAUNG on 25 October reported that various industrial plants in Thailand had already laid off 40,000 workers, and 4 to 5 factories were closed. In this trouble and confusion nobody seems to worry about the fate of the Thai workers who were, are being, or will be laid off. Sometimes the leader of the Thai government General Prem Tinsulanonda acts as if he "would help farmers solve the rice price issue," the "issue of the Thai workers," the "poor Thai people," etc. In fact, the price of rice is an issue the Thai farmers are now facing, and the poverty and slums are steadily increasing. As for the workers, Gen Prem went to the United States in a hurry approximately 15 days after the 9 September coup, and it appeared that he would ask President Reagan to withhold the bill. However, what he got were weapons and guns in a joint agreement signed with Mr Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense. The memorandum on the arrangement to send over military weapons and equipment to Thailand in case it is necessary and President Reagan's recent letter to Prime Minister Prem comforting the Thai government again by saying "[the United States] will help Thailand when it is threatened or invaded" did not mention the Jenkins Bill at all. When the Thai government itself is interested only in military weapons and follows the arms race policy and territorial expansion of the imperialists and the

Chinese international reactionaries such as this, how can the Thai people and workers who are tired of war agree with the government's actions? The Thai workers do not want F16 warplanes from the United States, but Thai textile workers need jobs for living. Everyone now well knows that it is extremely difficult for President Reagan to exercise his veto over the Jenkins Bill because the textile and clothing industrial plants with 2 million workers in 49 states of the United States are facing a problem because many of these types of goods are being imported, resulting in a \$16,000 million deficit in the United States as compared with last year when the figure was only \$2.2 billion.

Regarding this fact, the interesting problem is who will be responsible for the fate of the Thai workers, e.g., the Thai textile workers, and who today is trampling on the rights of the Thai workers and neglecting the poor Thai working people and allowing them to starve to death?

9884/12781

CSO: 4206/33

(40)

VOA CITED ON THAI 'VIOLATION' OF PAK BORDER; PREM PROBLEMS SET

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Nov 85 p 2

["Talking Together" Column by Thipthiangchan: "Athit Confesses Cambodian Invasion"]

[Text] Athit Kamlang-ek has confessed that Thai troops invaded Cambodia...

A Voice of America broadcast on the evening of 1 November 1985 which was based on the BANGKOK WORLD English-language newspaper said that Athit Kamlang-ek, the RTA commander-in-chief and the supreme commander, had admitted that the Thai army did invade Cambodian territory. He repeated that in the case of the three missing Thai soldiers on 3 October 1985 they had disappeared on Cambodian territory and not in Thailand. He thought that the three Thai soldiers were being detained in Cambodia, and their release would be requested for humanitarian reasons.

By listening to the Thai supreme commander, people in general will clearly know again by common sense the evil intentions of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who always bow their heads down to serve as the slaves of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

This invasion of Cambodian territory by Thai troops was not the first time, and it will not be the last so long as they continue to follow the expansionists and hegemonists. In the past the Cambodian government and its people used to condemn acts which were violations of the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia, but the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have denied their own acts all along. Besides this, they have even shamelessly blamed the PKE and the SRV. Such acts are no different than "a thief shouting to arrest a thief," and it was the same type of incident they used on the LPR in the three villages in Sayaboury Province. However, justice always conquers in justice, and one day it will be undeniably proven according to the old saying, "such acts cannot be forgiven." The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries must be responsible for all that has happened. Blaming others is the act of a thief and is not practiced by any civilized nations in the world.

Athit has denied any involvement in the coup.

In the interview Athit denied any involvement in the 9 September coup, but according to the evidence and the truth General Athit Kamlang-ek and General Thienchai Sirisamphan were certainly behind the 9 September coup.

Although Athit's denial helped him to clear himself, the trust between the government and the military may not have been completely restored. Now the people all over the country are wondering, "between the Prem Tinsulanonda government and the supreme commander, who will be superior, and what the government is good at is that it only has people incapable of fighting." All this is what the people are waiting to see in the decision by the highest administrative power whom their fate is up to. However, many have analyzed in advance that "the government absolutely will not be able to touch the military, and the only thing is that the military will definitely overthrow the government one of these days."

Therefore, we can conclude that confusion in Thailand not only in the economy but also in the power struggle among themselves will certainly occur in the future.

Prem announces he will use the death penalty...

As for General Prem Tinsulanonda, the prime minister, after the case of the 9 September coup he was angry and worried; he rushed abroad to propagandize the situation and the stability of the government, but no one believed him. Therefore, he openly announced to those close to him that "if there is one more coup he would use severe measures including death" in MATICHON on 20 November 1985.

The Thai masses believe that Prem Tinsulanonda's words are only boasting and that there is nothing the people can believe about him. Now in the case of the economy and especially rice and textile problems along with the troubles in goods and fruits causing a serious trade deficit and troubles all over Thailand, the government has no wisdom to solve these problems.

In another case the government and General Prem knew that General Athit Kamlang-ek was behind the 9 September coup, but Prem pretended not to know and that he had not even gotten involved.

As for Prem's boasting, if he really wants to look better he should try to put Athit Kamlang-ek on trial or else he will be brave only on the outside. However, I think the old saying is true, "[if you are clever don't just challenge and if you really dare try me and see what will happen]" and also the saying, "a barking dog does not bite." If you do not believe me, you should listen to what is going on yourself.

9884/13167

CSO: 4206/35

LAOS

COOPERATION WITH CSSR, LOANS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Nov 85 p 3

["Ten Years of the LPDR in the International Arena" Column: "Cooperation between the LPDR and the CSSR"]

[Excerpts] During the past several years the official visits and meetings between high-level delegations of the parties and governments of Laos and Czechoslovakia, the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement on 17 February 1980 and the signing of various all-round agreements have unceasingly increased the cooperation between the two countries according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR) has assisted the Lao people a great deal over the past 10 years as follows. The assistance has been carried out in the two forms of grants and loans. In the past 10 years grants have accounted for the implementation of 98 per cent of the plan, and loans 19 per cent. In terms of work assistance, they have accelerated the construction of communications on route 9 and have been instrumental in the construction of two bridges on Route 9, setting up a pig-raising project, supplying equipment for the National Dental Center and in mining projects (in Oudomsai, Luang Prabang, and Sayaboury, with Bo Keo a center of cooperation in this matter between the two nations). They helped to set up the Technical Division for mobile oil drilling, helped to expand [forest agriculture], and constructed a hydropower plant and goods exchange. The CSSR also helped in training technicians for basic scientific technology in the LPDR from 1975 to 1984: they helped to train a total of 1,077 cadres by granting them funds to study in the CSSR including 5 cadres who went there for training, 285 who engaged in high-level studies and 136 in mid-level studies, and 618 cadres who engaged in studies in vocational fields.

Now there is strong cooperation. The CSSR experts are working shoulder-to-shoulder with Lao technicians and workers in factories and various agricultural settlements.

9884/13167
CSO: 4206/35

LAOS

AGRICULTURAL CO-OP MOVEMENT, WEAKNESS, GROWTH NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Nov 85 pp 2, 3

[Article: "Ten Years of Progress in Agricultural Cooperativization"]

[Excerpts] The process of conversion to agricultural co-ops in the early period of the new socialist economic construction was quite difficult and confusing. One reason was that the majority of our farmers were not yet used to this type of production. Our experience in guidance, management, and the organization of agricultural co-op production is still weak. Another main reason is that most of the farmers have not yet wiped out the private scattered agricultural production which has influenced them for many centuries. However, this has not stopped the process of agricultural conversion. On the contrary, the party and the government have put their efforts into propagandizing and mobilizing the farmers to understand the significance and the efficiency of this form of production even more. The party and government have properly supplied materials and equipment used in agriculture to newly organized agricultural co-op units. Training courses in agricultural co-op organization, guidance, and management were held for leading agricultural co-op cadres nationwide. At the same time, model agricultural co-ops were organized. Because of the close attention and guidance from the higher echelons, there has been a steady increase in agricultural co-op conversion. This type of production technique has steadily become more profound in the daily agricultural production of our Lao farmers. The increased figures for agricultural co-ops in each province nationwide is sufficient reason to show that the agricultural production method is of interest and is trusted by the farmers in general.

In the 10-year period the number of agricultural co-ops nationwide has increased 3,184 units which have 199,138.45 hectares of production area or 50.25 percent of the ricefields nationwide. The farmer families that have joined agricultural co-ops total 163,188 families or 51.6 percent of the farmer families nationwide. There are 186,974 farmer families that engage in collective production of 61.5 percent of the farmer families nationwide. There are 230,276.49 hectares of ricefields for collective production or 58.08 percent of the ricefields throughout the nation. For the [highland farmer] families alone, 195,034 have joined collective production or 38.40 percent of the [highland farmer] families nationwide. If we base it on the population for each province, agricultural co-op conversion has been highly expanded and carried out in Houa Phan Province because 98.3 percent of the farmer families in this province have joined agricultural production in co-ops. Generally speaking, agricultural co-op conversion in Champassak Province which is the rice granary of southern Laos has been strongly expanded. In this province there are 651 agricultural co-op units

which cover 85.6 percent of the total farmer families in the province, and the total production area is 68,479 hectares or 86.4 percent of the total ricefield area of the province. Agricultural co-op conversion in other provinces has also expanded satisfactorily. For example, in Phong Saly Province 97.8 percent of the farmer families have joined production in 167 co-ops which is 98 percent of the total ricefields in the province. Oudomsai, Xieng Khouang, and other provinces nationwide have also expanded and improved agricultural co-op conversion in each period of the production season.

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LAOS

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE TAX COLLECTION--Saithani District has a total of 66,298 people of which 33,484 are women. It has 107 villages, 10 cantons and 11,311 families. There are 9,200 families with 54,000 engaged in agriculture. A majority of the people in this district engage in agricultural production, animal husbandry and farming, which is primary production. There is now a total of 10,929.5 hectares districtwide, including 10,128 hectares of wet-rice and dry-season rice-growing area and 601.5 hectares of highland cultivation area. Production in this district has been steadily increasing. In the 1984-1985 production year it was able to collect agricultural taxes from the farmers and agricultural co-ops within the district totaling 925,120 kg valued at a total of 9,069,820 kip which was 71.98 percent of the plan. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18 Nov 85 p 2] 9884/13167

PERMISSION TO HOLD FESTIVALS GRANTED AT DISTRICT LEVEL--[Question] 1. Hasn't the government forbidden people from holding festivals according to our customs? 2. What kinds of festivals would be appropriate for the situation and the spirit of our people nowadays? [Answer] Dear Somphan. According to the order of the party committee and administrative committee of Vientiane Capital, holding festivals according to custom is the obligation of the people who follow our fine customs that have long been practiced. However, they must be sure to avoid certain phenomena such as the following: 1. They must not take advantage of the festivals to earn income. 2. They must be done with regard to saving time and labor so that they do not affect work. Celebrations must not be held later than the time of 22:00 hours. 3. They must be carried out with strict calmness and security. 4. They must be approved by the local administrative committee first, especially the district administrative committee. All these mentioned are the main guidelines of the order. For the details you should ask the local administrative committee and specifically the district cultural service for further information. Therefore, if you would like to know more about this matter you should contact the administrative committee in your district directly and they will help you. Thank you and goodbye. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Nov 85 p 2] 9884/13167

CHAMPASSAK, SARAVANE WOOD PROCESSING--In 1985 the Champassak Province Tree Felling and Manufacturing Company was able to cut down over 559 cubic meters of soft and hard wood and over 2,669 cubic meters of special hardwood. They hauled 13,311 cubic meters of both old and new logs to their field and

11,314 cubic meters to their sawmill. They produced 5,476 cubic meters of lumber and produced and manufactured over 1,000 pieces of lumber; [smoothed] over 2,600 pieces of lumber into different items; and exported 2,250 cubic meters of lumber and earned 62,676,799 kip. At the same time Saravane Province was able to cut down 12,046 cubic meters of logs, exceeding the number for 1977 by a factor of 21.3. It produced 1,288 cubic meters of lumber, exceeding that in 1977 by a factor of 9.6. It also exported 1,200 cubic meters of lumber. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Nov 85 p 1] 9884/13167

BOLIKHAMSAI BANK DEPOSITS (KPL)--Since early 1985 the people of ethnic groups along with the cadres in Bolikhamsai Province have gradually deposited over 449,800 kip of their savings from sales of their products in the Bolikhamsai provincial branch of the state bank. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 3 Oct 85 p A6] 9884/12781

HOUA PHAN BANK DEPOSITS (KPL)--Since early 1985 the masses in Siangkho District, Houa Phan Province, have deposited over 200,000 kip in their savings and purchased of 300,000 kip of the savings lottery. Sop Mon Canton where the people had over 60,000 kip was outstanding. [Excerpt] [KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Nov 85 p A6] 9884/12781

POLISH AID--The Polish government has helped the LPDR government by providing both assistance and loans. Both types of aid were seen in the shipyard construction in Savannakhet Province, technical assistance in tree-felling and manufacturing in Champassak, goods exchange, and the supply of other equipment. Up to now the grant has been 100 percent successful and is 114 percent complete for the loan type. All this shows the lofty spirit of the proletarian internationalism of the Polish people and the Polish government toward the people of the LPDR. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Nov 85 p 3] 9884/12781

VIENTIANE PROVINCE MILITARY OPERATIONS--By promoting the heritage of revolutionary heroism in the 10 years since the liberation war to the revolution in the new period of transformation and socialist construction, the Vientiane military command has always received the attention of the provincial party committee and the close and effective guidance of the Ministry of National Defense and the Supreme Command of the Lao People's Army on the true situation and special characteristics of their locality. They improved both national defense and public security forces at the bases and firmly grasped the policy of attacking the enemies in three aspects at the same time: politically, economically, and militarily. They attentively trained and reformed the sections that were the minions of the enemies, and tried to attract robbers and those who were misled to return to become good citizens of the country. Now Vientiane Province is basically at peace. As for the improvement of the military forces, they are growing in both quality and quantity, and have become outstanding and sharp weapons of the party in proletarian internationalism. The regional forces have increased 51 percent and the guerrilla forces have increased 20 percent when compared with the figures for 1981. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Nov 85 pp 2,4] 9884/12781

PHILIPPINES

WEEKLY FEARS U.S. 'MOVES TO UNDERMINE' ELECTIONS

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 17-23 Dec 85 pp 5, 8

[Article by Nora Gamolo: "Unusual Interest From Uncle Sam"]

[Excerpts] Is Uncle Sam dipping its fingers (again) in the country's political cauldron by wooing the opposition and making maneuvers to influence the outcome of the snap presidential and vice presidential elections on Feb. 7?

This fear was raised by cause-oriented groups following the arrival last Dec. 8 of six American lawyers and election experts to observe preparations for the snap poll. The group was to meet with the political parties, Catholic Church officials and the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREEL).

The U.S. observers stayed in the country for a week. They will submit a report which will be the basis for further study of the Feb. 7 election by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This study will assist the Senate "in arriving at the decision on this question."

Cause-oriented groups, however, are apprehensive that this move will be a prelude to succeeding moves on the part of the U.S. Government to undermine the holding of free and fair polls and the articulation of variant positions in relation to the snap poll.

It is well known that the snap poll will be held in compliance with the wishes of President Reagan who reportedly sent Mr Marcos a handwritten note delivered by top Reagan aide Sen Paul Laxalt during his mid-October visit. Before the Laxalt visit, Mr Marcos had been adamant in spurring moves for him to call a snap presidential election.

The United States has openly declared that it will not intervene in Philippine domestic affairs. No less than President Marcos said that, in their meeting with him, Sen Laxalt and the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines took up some points where there may be some anticipated conflicts in the national interest of both the Philippines and the United States and that both of them agreed that the "Philippines will have to take care of its national interest."

However, what further fuels the uneasiness of cause-oriented groups is the recently-bared situation report prepared by a group of Senate staffers for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and submitted last Oct. 31, in time for the approval of \$70 million U.S. military aid and \$110 million for economic assistance to the Philippines for 1986.

The report, prepared by Senate staffers Dave Holliday, Jim Dykstra, Marvin Ott and researcher Natalia Borock, concludes that "the Philippine Government, as presently constituted, has about three years to effect fundamental reforms" and that "even that period of time could be reduced by accelerating events."

The group added that their investigation "indicates that the Marcos government is unlikely to pursue the changes necessary to stop economic hemorrhaging, to slow or halt the insurgency or to help the major lesions that are infecting the political process." The group believes that "deteriorating economic conditions and civil unrest are likely to force political change before the progress of the insurgency is resolved."

The group noted that the Marcos government is suffering from "deteriorating authority, the inability of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to deal with a rapidly growing insurgency, deepening economic problems, abuses of political power" threatening "the future of U.S. interests as most immediately represented by our bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay."

The group expressed concern that American interests are being imperilled by a rapidly growing insurgency led by the New People's Army now estimated at over 30,000 regular and irregular guerrillas.

According to the investigating group, "perhaps, the strongest basis for a noncommunist future is the continued widespread devotion in the Philippines to democratic norms and processes--particularly elections."

The group reported that there is a "significant, noncommunist, moderate opposition seeking change through democratic processes in the Philippines." This comprises the various groups and organizations galvanized into action by the Aquino assassination and the parliamentary election in May, 1984. However, "the opposition is neither programmatically nor organizationally united, (as) it consists of a variety of political organizations built on regional identification and particular issues and personalities." What unites these organizations is "opposition to Marcos and criticism of the corruption and abuses of the regime."

Cause-oriented groups, fear that this "democratic opposition," would be susceptible to foreign influence. The same Senate report also indicated that "the opposition parties must overcome serious obstacles if they are to make a strong showing in the elections. These obstacles include organizational and funding weaknesses. It is estimated that a viable presidential campaign will cost the candidate between \$10 million and \$20 million. Funding on this scale will have to come from sympathetic members of the Manila business community and/or Filipinos living abroad."

It is well known that some opposition figures have already done fund-raising sorties abroad to fund their preempted campaign, even before the holding of the snap poll was announced. The U.S. Government also has a track record of supporting candidates opposing their politician-allies in unstable countries through money laundered by directing it to an organization or foundation which in turn gives the grant to the opposition candidate.

Interestingly, the electoral study group was reported set to see the various entities identified in the Senate Intelligence Report as the core of the immediate, non-communist opposition: the political parties and associations, the Catholic Church and NAMFREL.

Another cause of concern for these cause-oriented groups are the indications that there seems to be a marked shift in the way America is playing its international politics in this part of the world. "There is a certain split going on in American policy, especially in the past year," said Richard Kessler, a specialist on the Philippines with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. "There's an understanding now that Marcos is the problem."

An intelligence analyst interviewed by American correspondent Katherine Ellison for the SAUDI CAZETTE said that more "hard choices" are being discussed at regular classified meetings of the intelligence community's experts on the Philippines. One question inevitably raised during these meetings is whether it would be advantageous to seek some way of "destabilizing" the Marcos regime.

The analyst, however, said that "different people at different meetings" have brought it (destabilization) up, but I don't think anyone sees it as a viable option." Some advisers have also advocated that President Reagan begin to criticize the Marcos government openly, but which the American President appears reluctant to do.

Another option that has been considered include providing assistance to non-communist opponents who might have an opportunity to take control of the Philippine government, the analyst added. State Department sources said that the U.S. Government continues to stay in touch with opposition organizations in the Philippines and the United States, keeping lines of communication open.

Political analysts agree, however, that the United States is trying to tone down the manifestations of its apprehension and project a benevolent image in the current Philippine imbroglio. John Monjo, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, told a congressional committee that the U.S. Government is seeking to assist the Philippines to strengthen the institutions "which either the present government or its successor will need to restore political credibility and revive the economy."

There is also a subtle warning to President Marcos that America will cut off economic and military aid to Manila if there is any sign that the snap election is not "free and fair."

At present, there is consensus that any express move of the U.S. Government in support of any particular personality will be some sort of a kiss of death for that candidate, considering the strong anti-American feeling now sweeping the country. Radicals and cynics, however, point out that there was a strong lobby from Reagan and other American conservatives not to cut down military and economic assistance to the Marcos government, which were approved last October. There are fears that these funds might be rechanneled to other concerns, particularly to the election coffers.

It really does not take much political sophistication to realize that America's ambivalent moves are never altruistic but are always motivated by its own selfish interests in the country. Whenever America throws the dice, it is always a calculated gamble.

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CSO: 1200/551

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE ON DIVIDED LABOR RESPONSE TO ELECTIONS

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 17-23 Dec 85 p 6.

[Article by Joey Salgado]

[Text] Philippine labor is once again in a quandary; all the major labor groups have proclaimed themselves opposed to Marcos, even the government-sanctioned Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, and have drawn their swords to do battle with the formidable Marcos machinery. Difficulties lie in the way political developments are perceived and analyzed, and more importantly, in the ways of dislodging the overstaying palace occupant.

Unlike the political opposition, which has forged a long-winded, but somewhat shaky unity with the Cory Aquino-Doy Laurel dream ticket, privileged trade union groups are divided over the issue of participating in the planned February 7 presidential election.

The radical Kilusang Mayo Uno, which earlier hinted on possible participation, pulled the first surprise by openly calling for a boycott. The TUCP, on the other hand, is clearly for electoral participation and even endorsed the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) during their convention held early this month. Although they have yet to announce their choice of candidates, insiders told WE FORUM the TUCP will cast its lot with the opposition slate.

A third group, the Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services, a labor federation with some 40,000 members which joined the KMT in boycotting the 1981 presidential election and last year's Batasan polls, had endorsed a Cory-Doy ticket long before the reluctant widow of the slain senator accepted the presidential draft, and Unido chief Doy Laurel conceded to play second fiddle.

KMU issued its boycott call last November 30, during a march to Manila participated in by some 10,000 workers and students. Thus far, KMU is the first sectoral organization identified with the cause-oriented opposition to call for a boycott of the snap presidential poll. About a month ago, KMU was toying around with the idea of participation and laid down several conditions which include the irrevocable resignation of President Marcos, the repeal of Amendment 6 and the release of all political detainees. Aside from this, the militant labor center put forward several "economic demands," foremost of which

was a 25 percent adjustment in the minimum wage. KMU's boycott call, however, may not sit in well with TUPAS. Both labor groups comprise the largest sliver of membership in the broad alliance, the Pambansang Koalisyon ng mga Manggagawa Laban sa Kahirapan which has agreed on conditional self-determination. The PKMK also vowed to support a common opposition slate if their preferred form of government would include several demands of the labor sector. A sharp turn in KMU's position may again rock the shaky alliance at a time when wounds inflicted by differences among leaders have started to heal.

KMU's Rolando Olalia explains the boycott move: "We feel strongly that there would never be any meaningful election for the workingman unless the basic and pressing economic and political issues are answered first. The opposition is in a blind spot, and has chosen to play in Marcos' court." A Marcos victory, Olalia adds, is a foregone conclusion. "Despite the formidable Cory-Doy tandem, Marcos publicly stated that they will devastate the opposition. And who can argue with him? None of the conditions put forward by the Convenor Group, which later evolved into the Laban ng Bayan coalition, endorsed Mrs Aquino, have been met by Marcos. As they themselves said, these demands are prerequisites for meaningful electoral participation."

TUCP's break with the Marcos government started off with a Labor Day rally means sans the first couple last May. In October, the Associated Labor Unions, TUCP's largest affiliate, had as guest speakers in their annual convention KBL maverick Arturo Tolentino and Unido President Salvador Laurel. Both Tolentino and Laurel were introduced as "the next president of the Republic of the Philippines." No one from the TUCP had imagined that, months later, the two would square off for the country's No 2 slot in government.

Although the TUCP has yet to officially endorse a candidate, there is reportedly a growing consensus within the TUCP leadership to endorse the Cory-Doy slate, a quantum leap from their previous policy of openly sabotaging the Marcos government and confining criticisms of government policies to themselves. This would be the most serious decision TUCP will make in its history, since endorsing the opposition would get the country's only labor group recognized by the government in trouble once the KBL survives the snap poll.

TUCP claims it can muster over 4 million votes, which include some 1.4 million members and their families and relatives, while the PKMK, before the KBL boycott, boasted that it can deliver 3 million for the opposition. That would amount to a solid 7 million opposition votes out of an electoral population of 26 million Filipinos. The KMU boycott, however, puts some 80,000 workers off the voting list.

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CSO: 4200/551

PHILIPPINES

NDF STATEMENT HITS VER OUTCOME, 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 17-23 Dec 85 p 7

[NDF press statement: "'U.S. Profits From FM Regime'"]

[Text] The acquittal of General Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, signals "more savage attacks against the revolutionary forces, the growing popular mass movement and the broad opposition," the National Democratic Front said last week.

In a press statement, the NDF said "in this repressive scheme lies the true and ominous significance of the Sandiganbayan verdict."

Calling the verdict "a foregone conclusion," the NDF said it "cast a dark shadow on the regime's real intentions in calling for snap elections."

The statement said:

"The Sandiganbayan decision comes at a time when the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship is dangling before the people and the legal opposition the prospects of a possible turnover in political leadership through early presidential elections. The dictatorship calculates that the expected accompanying protests over his latest electoral ploy will be softened and overshadowed by the traditional opposition's preoccupation with the promised elections.

"While refusing to budge on conditions set by the opposition, the dictatorship has orchestrated a series of steps designed to comply with the avowed wishes of its U.S. sponsors; the reorganization of the AFP, a clear succession mechanism and cosmetic electoral reforms, while keeping his options open on whether to call the snap election at all or not.

"The frenzied pace with which the regime now fashions its AFP reorganization, together with the immediate reinstatement of Ver and company, make all too clear its real intention--to consolidate the military forces and use these within the next months to launch more savage attacks against the revolutionary forces, the growing popular mass movement and the broad opposition. In this repressive scheme lies the true and ominous significance of the Sandiganbayan verdict.

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30 January 1986

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON APPEARANCE OF INDIFFERENCE IN MARCOS RALLIES

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 27 Dec 85-2 Jan 86 and
3-9 Jan 86 p 24

[Commentary by Maximo V. Soliven in "The Last Word"]

[Excerpts] Marcos may have a monopoly on television coverage, but will this do him any good?

Information Minister Greg Cendana assigned two NMPL cameramen to pan the crowd and take "reaction shots" when the president went to Laoag City for its 400th anniversary and tried to hustle votes among what he thought were his "faithful Ilocanos." The results were terribly disappointing.

Back in Manila, two "editors" at Bohol avenue had to give up in disgust and dismay, when the film footage showed only indifferent faces and collegialas and students more engrossed in gossiping with each other than listening to the Great Ilocano Hero. One government "editor" even threw down one pack of film in despair, exclaiming: "Wala akong 'cut-away' shot dito, kahit na isang sequence!"

MP Imee Marcos-Manotoc, in front of the President in the Palace study room, even bawled out Cendana in an angry voice, damning the government TV efforts. "Pangit-Pangit ang coverage mo sa Lipa, at sa Laoag!" she snapped.

Imee, who is coordinating her father's television blitzkrieg, should know that Greg Cendana may be the head of the OMA (Office of Miraculous Affairs) but even he cannot conjure up crowd enthusiasm where it does not exist.

In the wake of Cendana's disgrace, one newsman uncharitably quipped that he is a failure owing to the fact that he is used only to the "Gregorian Chant." The Gregorian Chant, which was invented by the Roman Catholic monotonous five notes--which is why Protestant hymns and music are always better-sounding than the Catholic version.

Aside from "Hallelujah," what are the other four notes of Gregorian Cendana? If his ineptitude keeps up, Palace insiders predict, the theme song of the Marcos campaign won't be Handel's "Messiah," but Handel's "Requiem." An inveterate punster, another newspaperman punned: "If Imee keeps on barking at him, Greg will soon fly off the Handel." Ouch, I say.

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Dist. 4200/551

PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL SURVEY FINDS MANY UNDECIDED OVER ELECTION

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 27 Dec 85-2 Jan 86 and
3-9 Jan 86 pp 10, 11

[Article by Candy L. Quimpo: "The PSSC Survey: Snap Candidate's Guide to the People's Pulse"]

[Text] If 37.5 percent of 8,163 people said they would vote for Marcos in a forced election, and 19 percent said they would vote for Laurel, what did the rest say? "I don't know."

"Don't know" replies glutted the Philippine Social Science Center's national sociopolitical survey of September.

The greatest number of "Don't Knows," were chalked up under the question, "What person would the respondent prefer to run as president?" 70 percent; 45 percent also did not know which party to support in an election (the KBL garnered the highest at a sluggish 31.6%).

The least "Don't Know" answers to be had come from questions as to whether the respondents had intentions of voting in the coming elections. A resounding 89.7% said they had every intention of voting in the coming presidential elections.

Thus it would do well for the 30 snap presidential candidates in the Feb. 7 elections to momentarily suspend baby-kissing, hand-pumping campaign swings to take a second look at the electorate they wish to entice.

Measuring the public pulse is the burden of every politician. The process of seduction in a presidential candidate's campaign ultimately works if what the people perceive to be the issues of the day is given emphasis.

The Philippine Social Science Center has simplified matters for eager presidents-to-be. The PSSC released last week, a September 1985 survey addressing 27 questions from the credibility of past elections to the legalization of divorce. 8,163 respondents from barangays all over the country were faced with questions dealing with eight major issues:

1. People's perceptions regarding the credibility of past elections and the usefulness of future ones;

3. Their voting patterns in May, 1984 and their voting intentions in forthcoming local and presidential polls;
4. The political parties and the presidential candidates they are likely to support;
5. Their trust in government institutions and leading government officials and Opposition figures;
6. Their perceptions of the likelihood of the occurrence of certain political and economic developments and their reactions to these developments;
7. Their views on the U.S. military bases, multinational corporations, the IMF/World Bank loans and U.S. participation in Philippine affairs;
8. Their assessment of the presence of the New People's Army in their regions;
9. Their attitudes towards the legalization of divorce.

10. For Marcos Now More Than Ever

As a forerunner, reporting on the survey, neglected crucial points in the study which do not augur well for President Ferdinand Marcos' re-election.

Only 33.6% of the 8,163 respondents clearly identify Marcos as their choice in a presidential election. However, on the broader question of trust in his leadership, a whopping 44.4% say they are satisfied.

In a snap election where the electorate would be forced to choose between Marcos and UNIDO's Salvador Laurel, 37.5% say they will vote for Marcos. In a forced fight between Marcos and LP's Jovito Salonga, 37.5% choose Marcos while a Marcos-Jose Diokno spinoff would have 38.8% favoring Marcos.

The statistics are unflattering for Oppositionists Laurel, Salonga and Diokno. In the Marcos-Laurel fight had Laurel trailing with 19.1% of the votes; Marcos-Salonga had Salonga with 16.5%; and Marcos-Diokno had Diokno down at 12.1%.

Of course add to the establishment was the poor showing of Opposition figures when respondents were questioned on their degree of trust in their leadership.

Opposition presidential bet Cory Aquino was "much" trusted by only 21.6% of the respondents; Doy Laurel, vice presidential candidate, by 26.5%; and Jovito Salonga, 21.4%.

When asked who they would prefer to run as president, 70% replied that they couldn't name anyone off-hand while 16.6% opted for Marcos and 6.4% opted Laurel.

Contextualizing the Survey

The survey results are not enough reason for Opposition hopefuls in the coming election to despair. Nor are they enough reason for the Kilusang

Political party respondents who intend to vote would most likely support in an election, by region.

Region	DK	KBL	UNIDO	PDP	Others	Total
Philippines	45.4	31.6	7.6	3.5	9.1	100.0
NCR	32.6	34.7	10.5	10.5	9.3	100.0
Region 1	36.3	55.7	1.4	0.4	3.9	100.0
2	54.5	39.0	1.8	0.5	3.0	100.0
3	42.5	35.3	4.4	6.3	9.1	100.0
4	34.2	31.3	21.0	3.0	8.3	100.0
5	55.7	16.1	16.9	0.9	8.2	100.0
6	55.9	27.0	2.8	0.0	10.9	100.0
7	48.4	28.2	1.8	2.2	17.2	100.0
8	51.5	26.5	0.7	3.9	12.7	100.0
9	48.5	30.5	6.8	1.5	10.4	100.0
10	56.3	24.6	1.3	3.5	8.7	100.0
11	56.3	17.4	7.1	3.5	14.7	100.0
12	51.1	35.9	5.3	1.9	3.1	100.0

Bagong Lipunan to revel in paroxysms of joy. "The most dangerous thing," said Economist Solita Monsod, "is to take (the survey) out of context."

One must remember, cautions Monsod, that the PSSC survey is "a snapshot of people's reactions taken in a certain period of time."

Since then, certain developments have taken place that subsequently affected the survey: the Sandiganbayan acquittal of the 26 men accused for the Aquino-Galman double murder; the snap presidential polls; the "Cory phenomenon"; and the unification of the Opposition.

In September, when the survey was being conducted, Salvador Laurel was the self-declared presidential standard bearer of the Opposition. Cory Aquino had yet to receive the million signatures gathered to urge her to run for office. Indeed, she had yet to set the conditions for her running. The Opposition was a sea of political flotsam above which the President and his loyal partymates presented a unified front. The Sandiganbayan had barely begun the presentation of defense witnesses.

The "I-Don't-Know" Factor

The number of respondents who answered "I don't know" (38.0%) to survey questions far outweighed those with definite replies.

"There was a very large number of 'don't know' responses," says Monsod. "Generally, in social science surveys, these responses are removed. However, these are considered very important (in this survey) because they constitute valid replies in the Philippine situation."

Persons whom respondents prefer to run as president, by region.

Region	R can't name	FM	Laurel	Others
Philippines	70.0	16.6	6.4	7.0
NCR	63.1	20.5	7.1	9.3
Region 1	68.3	28.2	0.0	3.5
2	75.4	18.9	1.3	4.4
3	54.6	23.9	8.5	13.0
4	58.8	18.7	15.9	6.6
5	78.0	7.2	11.2	3.6
6	82.4	9.9	3.7	4.0
7	74.7	12.2	4.7	8.4
8	78.9	13.0	3.0	5.1
9	73.9	12.0	6.0	8.1
10	81.5	12.2	0.8	5.5
11	79.5	6.3	5.4	8.8
12	75.5	20.0	1.9	2.6

Respondents' choice between Ferdinand Marcos and Salvador Laurel, for the presidency, by region.

Region	FM	Laurel	Neither	DK	NA
Philippines	37.5	19.1	5.0	38.0	0.3
NCR	43.7	19.8	6.7	28.2	1.6
Region 1	70.0	3.1	1.8	25.0	0.0
2	40.6	3.1	12.4	43.9	0.0
3	42.8	17.9	3.2	36.0	0.0
4	38.1	32.8	4.4	24.5	0.2
5	18.5	30.0	5.9	45.5	0.2
6	31.2	18.0	4.2	46.2	0.5
7	24.9	24.3	5.1	45.6	0.2
8	25.0	22.1	4.0	49.0	0.0
9	45.4	17.7	2.7	34.2	0.0
10	32.3	13.3	5.0	49.1	0.3
11	22.4	15.5	6.7	55.4	0.0
12	39.9	11.7	6.6	41.7	0.2

Monsod outlined the possible meanings of a "don't know" answer:

1. It may mean "won't tell," the result of fear because of past political experience;
2. It may mean "cannot tell," because the respondent honestly doesn't know;
3. It may mean "don't care," a sign of the respondent's indifference to the issues;

4. Or it may mean "it won't matter anyway," an indication of total cynicism.

Upon analysis, Monsod says, the "cannot tell" does not rightly belong among the "don't know" responses of the survey. "President Marcos has a fantastic propaganda machine and the respondent cannot possibly be uninformed."

The "don't care" category may also be removed from the "don't know" responses, adds Monsod: "People voted (in the last elections) so they do care."

Thus, all that is left of the "don't know" responses are those of the cynics (who think "it won't matter anyway") and those who "won't tell" out of fear.

Monsod believes that the large majority of the "don't know" responses may thus constitute an Opposition base whose participation in the coming elections would largely depend on the campaign the Opposition plans to wage.

The Marcos Preference

Monsod's theory is also supported by the fact that a large percentage (65.7%) believe that Marcos would be reelected though only 16.6% definitely said they would vote for Marcos.

"The statistics reveal the helplessness of the situation," says Monsod, "Because more than half of the people think the elections will not be free." Of the 65.7% who believe that Marcos would eventually retain his post, only the 31.6% who said they intend to vote KBL would be happy with such an event.

Based on the survey, the best Marcos can get in an honest election is from 16.6% (who said outright they would vote for Marcos) to 31.6% (who said they would vote KBL)--that is, without the recent developments which necessarily will change public perception.

"The election can be promising or not, depending on the attitudes of the people," concludes Monsod, "Remove the helplessness (of the 'Don't Know' group) and there is no way that Marcos can win. In today's context, a message of hope can erode that helplessness."

Other Conclusions Candidates Take Note

--The data indicate minimal levels of public trust in government institutions. Less than half feel that the elections in the last few years have been generally clean and honest; a third believe in the value of future elections as a means of solving the country's current political and economic ills. Only one-fifth to one-fourth of the population say they trust the Sandiganbayan, the police, the COMELEC, the military and the tax-collection agencies.

--Minimal confidence in government is evident in the low trust accorded government officials, including the country's President.

--The low levels of public trust in the current government are not matched by an emerging confidence in the then leading figures of the Opposition in September.

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... of political candidates," says Monsod, "this ...

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PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE ON 'SOLID NORTH' PENETRATION BY NPA

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 7-13 Dec 85 p 7

[Article by Nora O. Gamolo: "Ilocos Seethes With NPA Reality as Politicians Play Musical Chairs"]

[Text] How solid is the Solid North? This question has time and again cropped up amid the frenzy of the current electoral campaign. Traditional oppositionists are pointing to the many "cracks" besetting this Marcos bailiwick and have announced impending defections from the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). To douse cold water on this opposition pronouncement, Marcos campaign strategists, on the other hand, have publicized reports that NPA guerrilla priest Conrado Balweg's own brother Bienvenido has opted to leave the Unido to throw his lot with the Marcos-Tolentino ticket.

It is campaign season, a time for flailing charges and countercharges to the delight of many a political watcher who considers the electoral exercise as one of the more entertaining national pastimes. And few questions will perhaps merit as much debate as the degree of loyalty to the Marcos regime of the Ilocos region. Indeed, both sides will have much to say about this issue before the ballots are counted on Feb. 7.

But regardless of the snap polls, the area known as Region I bears careful scrutiny. Far beneath the more publicized game of musical chairs that the traditional politicians are playing, the Ilocos region seethes with more pressing realities that are difficult to ignore.

For one, what is generally regarded as a loyalist region is now host to units of the New People's Army that operate in many of the far-flung barrios that straddle the rugged borders between Ilocos and the mountain provinces.

Government sources, however, alternate between admissions of NPA activity and boasts that "the NPAs cannot penetrate this region." Notwithstanding such conflicting claims, it is a matter of record that there are at present around fifty political detainees kept in the region's eight detention centers. Among the more prominent detainees was parish priest Fr Teodoro "Ted" Remigio, who was coordinator of the Tribal Filipino apostolate and the Task Force Detainees-Laoag at the time of his arrest in March 1985. Ordered released by Marcos during a recent campaign sortie in Ilocos Norte, Fr Remigio was accused of being a member of the NPA, among other things.

But the fortunate are Abra human rights lawyers Romeo Astudillo and Alberto Benesa who were arrested last April and are still detained on charges of rebellion and subversion.

Reports of fact-finding missions launched by the Cordillera People's Alliance reveal that many other cases of arrests, manhandling, arbitrary searches, seizures and harassment have taken place, especially in the southern part of Abra, in the municipality of Tubo.

On Jan. 1, 1985, for example, a 30-man heli-borne platoon from the 45th IB entered homes of residents in Taki, Barangay Kili in Tubo, Abra (pop. 112) without a warrant to search for NPAs. During the raid, which was done while the residents were working on their farms, a 34-year-old farmer named Mariano Likawen was arrested, tortured and detained at the Abra provincial jail.

Later, on Aug. 6, soldiers mauled farmer Bagni Kulangay, 32. He was reportedly hit with a rifle butt, kicked and had guns pointed at him all the while for denying he was an NPA supporter and for failing to give information on the whereabouts of the guerrillas.

The same fact-finding mission report also cited a salvaging case that occurred on May 13, 1985 in Amtuagan, Tubo, Abra. On that evening, PC troopers and NPA's were killed in an NPA ambush. Along the way, the troopers arrested a certain Malencio. The three arrested men were never seen alive again--they were later found with broken feet, hacked arms, and bullet-riddled heads, and their livers were also reportedly eaten by members of the 52nd PC Company. In another fact-finding mission report prepared last September by the Task Force Detainees and 10 other church-based and legal organizations, nine political detainees at the Laoag Provincial Jail were interviewed about their cases and circumstances of arrest. When interviewed, almost all said they were arrested because their names were included in a military list of alleged NPA sympathizers.

How else account for the Ilocos military's zeal in arresting and harassing professionals and barrio residents alike? Whether the military cares to admit it or not, the New People's Army has succeeded in inflicting not a few cracks on the once Solid North. It is said that such is the military's insecurity about inroads made by the insurgency that it has accused people of supporting the NPA even in areas not yet or only recently visited by the guerrillas.

That the NPA can thrive in the region is perhaps due not only to the existence of mountainous terrain in many areas. There is also ample cause for discontent. According to the regional profiles compiled by Ibon, Region 1 has an infant mortality rate of 48%, compared to the national figure of 24 infant deaths per 100 live births. Cost of living as of December 1983 was P71.69 per day but average family income per year in the same period was only P3,923 or around P11 per day, P60 short of the required income to meet daily needs. The growth rate of gross domestic product in the region in 1982 was only 1.4%, one of the lowest in the country.

According to *Arbantay*, a newsletter published by the Social Action Center in Laoag City, one may only see the truer side of the Ilocos provinces if one goes beyond the picture-pretty beach resorts in the region promoted by the regime as tourist come-ons. Presenting a more accurate image of the life of the majority of Ilocanos are the conditions existing in the rural countryside.

Eighty percent (about 2.5 million) of the population of the seven Ilocano provinces live in the narrow plains that connect to the huge and contiguous mountains straddling along the midrib of northern Luzon. On these narrow plains and mountains are farming towns often reached only by dusty, winding roads. Here live farmers, farm workers, fishermen, hunters and woodcutters.

Land scarcity (the average farm size in the Ilocos region is two hectares, less than half of the national average) as well as nonownership of land have driven many peasants to work either as tenants or farm workers in haciendas or large agricultural lands. Much of agricultural land remains uncultivated, but those that are utilized are owned by a few hundred number of families with an average land area of 23 hectares. A smaller number of families--including the Estrellas, Aspirases, Cendanas, and Agbayanis--monopolize the bigger agricultural lands, the sizes of which range from 50 hectares to 1,000 hectares.

Meanwhile, the kasama or tenancy system continues to prevail in Ilocos, according to *Arbantay*. In Pangasinan, 60 percent of farm lands are under this system; in Ilocos Norte, 68 percent. Indeed, even in this Marcos bulwark, the much-vaunted gains of the government's land reform program remain on paper. Not one of the 37,018 farmers in Region I and II reported to have received certificates of land transfer (CLT) has been given Emancipation Patents proving full ownership of the land covered by the CLTs.

Farmworkers, especially in cotton or tobacco farms, receive a measly P8 to P25 daily wage as against the P34 set by the Ministry of Labor and Employment as daily wage for nonindustrial workers.

Irony, the region is blessed with bountiful natural resources. Forests cover 38% of its total area; water resources abound for fishing, hydropower generation and irrigation; its mountains which cover two-thirds of the region, teem with minerals such as gold and copper ore.

But such wealth has not trickled down to the average Ilocano farmer. Instead, to compound the farmers' miseries, mines from the mountains of Benguet and other nearby provinces discharge mine-tailings and other pollutants, poisoning the waters that irrigate the Ilocos farmlands and feed the rivers, killing fish and other marine life. Equally worse, draining flood waters that inundate the lowlands, including the ricefields.

With all these obvious difficulties not of the average Ilocano's making, is it not wonder that dissimines are now more frequently heard beneath the surface of overall tranquility painted by the Marcos regime?

The several minor earthquakes that often plague Iceland provide an even more fitting analogy of what is actually happening in the tectonic zone just below the surface, where the small tremors are felt (the "cracks" are felt here), there lies a hotbed of activity that constantly threatens to erupt into a major temblor, capable of toppling down mighty citadels. The unbelieved is apt. It should not come as a surprise if, one of these days, the axis of the Solid North will be decisively broken--and not through an election, snap or otherwise.

/9365

CSO: 4200/551

6 January 1986

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL, CARTOON ON 'UNDERSTANDABLE' BOYCOTT ATTITUDE

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 7-13 Dec 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Real Deliverance"]

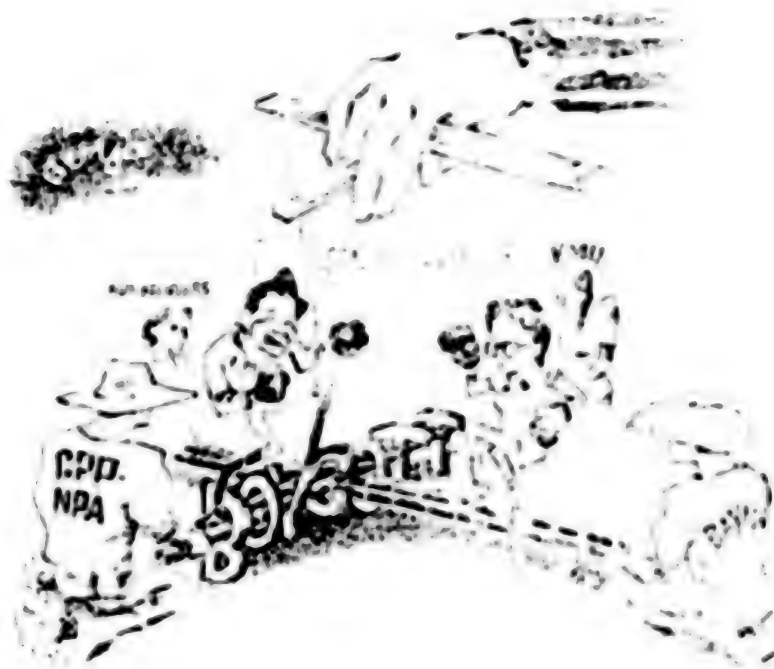
[Text] Most surveys indicate a strong desire by the people for change in government, yet there are ifs and buts that bother a lot of people.

The finding of a survey in September by the Philippine Social Science Council that "substantial incidence of 'don't know' replies and refusal to answer" is confirmed to some extent by a random interview effort by *WE FORUM*.

Whoever wins, will there be a change in our lives? This is a question asked over and over after the excitement of a political rally. President Marcos boasts as his strong point his 20-year experience in Malacanang but where are we with his experience? Cory Aquino offers sincerity and morality but is that all a head of state/government needs to promote the interests of the masses?

It is understandable that, as exemplified by Bayan, the attitude of boycott is still a tempting one for many Filipinos. The rules of the game are the same and the players are of one stripe, according to this point of view. The strong hand of American intervention, firmly clasped around our economic, political and social life, becomes stronger to protect American interests, this view holds further.

Who or what will change the rules of the game? If at all, as Bayan seeks it, the election will be a further education for Filipinos sick of the old game and looking to real deliverance.



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CSO: 4200/551

PHILIPPINES

CHARGES OF 'MASSIVE' POLL REGISTRATION FRAUD REPORTED

Quezon City ANG PAMAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ben Evardone and Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The two-day special registration for voters ended yesterday amid strong charges from the Opposition and the citizens' arm Nanfrel that ruling party stalwarts injected massive fraud and confusion into the exercise.

In Metro Manila, several Malaya roving teams witnessed the phenomenon of "flying registrants" as vehicles owned by companies linked to KBL men ferried hundreds of people the whole day, providing them with blank residence certificates, newly taken photos, and, in some cases, assumed names, and cash to make them register in different precincts.

In Cebu City, accusations from opposition quarters that the Comelec registrar is "partisan in favor of the KBL" led to the official's ouster.

Ordered relieved by Region 7 Director Jose Bulloser was Cebu City registrar Reynaldo Fernal. He was accused by opposition MPs Antonio Cuenco and Inday Nita Daluz of being "pro-KBL."

A near-fistbuff arising from the opposition's protest over Fernal's situation prompted Bulloser to relieve Fernal to defuse tension.

Incidents of harassment against opposition volunteers and coordinators were also reported, topped by the reported arrest of a Unido coordinator and the mauling of three opposition inspectors in Makati.

This developed as highly reliable sources revealed that a

ranking Metro Manila Commission official and his close relatives masterminded the multi-million peso project of padding voters' lists with fake names to ensure a Marcos-Tolentino victory in the coming Feb 7 snap poll.

For his part, Comelec chairman Victorino Savelino said he was satisfied with the conduct of the two-day nationwide list-up, and assured the public the poll body was "in control" of all pertinent paraphernalia related to the registration, and that there was no overprinting of voters' forms.

He admitted, though, getting reports of "minor confusion" and cases of "flying voters." He also asked all the country's registrars to submit to the Comelec all their reports, including the actual number of registration, not later than Jan 10.

He said the Comelec will meet en banc immediately to decide on the cases of qualified voters who have no photographs. The inclusion and exclusion proceedings of voters will start today and end Jan 11.

Malaya sources said the MMR official involved in the voter-padding scheme - or "Operation Butterfly" - which was first exposed by MP Aquilino Pimentel Jr. - has used his own residence as a "safehouse" to register poor families from Quezon City.

At the "safehouse," they were photographed and "registered" under names under different names.

"Operation Butterfly," Pimentel had said, was resorted to in the wake of indications that the Marcos-Lolientino ticket may lose to the team of Cotarón C. Aquino, the slain senator's widow, and Salvador Laurel, Unido president.

The most blatant cases of "flying voters" were reported in Makati and in Intramuros, Manila.

At the Manila High School, precincts swelled until way past the 5 p.m. registration deadline with hundreds of "new registrants" ferried by vehicles with the signs of the Batatin Shipyard and Engineering Company, reportedly controlled by the First Lady's brother, Gov. Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez.

Inspectors at that school expressed surprise at why the average number of new registrants per precinct reached 300, when the Comelec itself had said the trend in all precincts nationwide is about 30 persons only.

The Comelec expects about 1.7 to 2.5 million qualified new voters to have lined up over the weekend. There are now more than 24 million registered voters nationwide.

In other areas of Manila, notably - Pandacan, MP Lito Atienza noted many voters ferried on vehicles going to the Mariano Marcos High School, Bagong Drive and Epitacio de los Santos elementary schools, all "carrying white envelopes" with the Bagong Lipunan flag.

At the Manila High, Malaya Ismanan Manulet Agoncillo was shown the envelopes, with the marking "New Mandate for Marcos Movement." They contained blank residence certificates to enable the "flying voter" to establish residence in his "adopted" barangay.

Atienza commended some Manila High teachers for insisting on the residence certification by barangay chairmen. However, Atienza noted, even if the teachers are upright, they cannot do anything as partisan barangay men would attest to the illegal voters' residence.

Over at Makati, groups were aplenty. Three opposition inspectors were mauled by goons when they questioned the presence of flying voters. They were identified as Elena Bacay, Unido Makati coordinator, and former KBL

barangay captain who defected to the Opposition, Fred Garata, and Brigada Leyco, 48.

Leyco was arrested and charged by the Makati police with illegal possession of deadly weapon and resisting arrest.

Namfrel inspectors reported cases of flying voters in barangay Bangkal, Makati, and in Quezon City.

Confusion over the ID photo requirement - which was relaxed Saturday by the Comelec - continued, as some election inspectors refused to allow qualified registrants to list up without photos. Under the Comelec revised ruling, photos can be submitted within three days after registration.

Savillano said yesterday parties with complaints against flying voters may still seek redress through the inclusion and exclusion proceedings. He said any registered voter or political party may file with the metropolitan or municipal trial court a petition for inclusion or exclusion of any voter.

He said the poll body itself meets on Jan. 15 to make its own inclusions, exclusions, or corrections in the list of voters.

Lawyer Silverio Bello, head of the Comelec action team that monitored the two-day registration, said the turnout yesterday was heavy following the decision of the Comelec to relax the photo requirement.

He also said reports from the provinces indicate the registration of voters was generally peaceful.

He said he did not receive any report from the provinces that the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, interfered in the registration of voters.

The Namfrel, meanwhile, reported that in Ilocos Sur, barangay officials reported meddled in the registration of illiterate registrants.

In Tagbilaran, Bohol, Namfrel reported that the board of election inspectors there is studying the possibility of filing a petition for the holding of an extra registration of voters because of the low turnout of the registrants in the two poll intervals.

Namfrel reported that registration in Baguio City, Cebu and Zamboanga del Sur was generally peaceful.

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CSO: 4200/309

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST FORESEES DISINTEGRATION OF KBL

Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Dec 85 pp 4, 10

[Article by Ninez Cacho-Olivares in the "My Cup of Tea" column: "No Monolith, After All"]

[Text]

Papa Marcos, the aging supreme, is still in the presidential saddle, but already the so-called monolithic KBL party seems to have started cracking. Many indeed expect the KBL to disintegrate once Papa Marcos gets out of the picture, since the party is being held together only by one man and, I suppose, one woman, who, it is widely believed, will lose all her clout once Papa goes.

The cracks showed when the governor of Laguna, Felice San Luis, bolted the party and joined the opposition. In the political pay-war, this San Luis defection counts a lot. The opposition scored heavily the second time around when it announced the defection of Capiz governor Cornelio Villareal Jr. and his father, former Speaker Cornelio Villareal. It will be recalled that the KBL made a big show out of Villareal's visit in Malacañang. All the pro-government press gave the Villareal support for Papa front-page coverage. But apparently, there will be more of these defections. The opposition says more defectors are expected from mayors to assemblymen and these movements of KBL grassroots leaders to the minority party will prove to be a big blow to the KBL.

All signs indicate that the KBL is losing the love of these grassroots leaders. No political party, especially during a presidential election, would like to lose any of its leaders or followers, for any reason.

But the KBL members reportedly laughed off these defections. Despite all their laughter, however, they couldn't even seem to agree on the alleged reasons for these defections to the opposition camp. If the reports are accurate, it becomes even clearer that the explanations offered by two ministers were highly contradictory.

Juan Ponce-Enrile, defense minister, claimed that the KBL hierarchy is in the process of weeding out "deviants" from its ranks. On the other hand, Jose Rho, the KBL secretary-general, reportedly said that these defections are part of the ruling party's campaign strategy to infiltrate the opposition. Both explanations don't wash. It is pure bravado on their part. If it is the KBL's strategy to have these grassroots leaders defect to the other side to infiltrate the opposition, then why reveal the so-called strategy in public? How does the KBL expect these defectors to be efficient infiltrators if they have been unmasked by the KBL itself as "infiltrators"?

Juan Ponce Enrile has been in politics too long not to know that during elections, even "deviants" are important to the party. They

may even propel some politicians to the vice-presidency, in another electoral contest.

Was the defection of Governor San Luis of no importance to the KBL? It will be recalled that almost immediately after this coup, the KBL Supremo met with the so-called Caucus of Independents and the Nacionalista-Roy group to forge a coalition of agreement with them. Although this was prominently played up in the media, it did not create a single ripple. Political watchers know that the Roy boys have always been in the service of Papa Marcos. As for the other so-called independents, many of them ran as independent KBL candidates because they did not make it as official KBL candidates. They still belonged to the party.

Now, too, all of a sudden, there is Papa Marcos, rewarding so many forgotten KBL boys with a deputy minister's title or some other important-sounding title. Why do it at this late stage? Is Papa afraid that these almost-abandoned and neglected KBL boys will, unless offered a better deal and recognition within the party, bolt and join the opposition?

But rewards or promises of rewards hardly matter at this late hour. Politicians, being what they are, can sense early enough who is the likely winner in the election, and their moves are usually based on such perceptions. If this is an indication of how the battle is shaping up, at the moment, there are more KBL members — and big personalities at that — defecting to the opposition. The KBL has, on the other hand, been swearing in some relatively unknown regional leaders. The ruling party seems to have MP Rafael Recto on its side, but what is Raffy after all? An ant? A fish? A fowl? Or a mushroom? Who really cares about Raffy Recto? As someone said of him, "Recto is politically dead anyway."

With all these defections, and with the infectious enthusiasm of the crowds who greet Cory Aquino everywhere as compared to the bored-looking audience that Papa Marcos seems to be stuck with, it does look like Papa, even while trying to project an image of coolness, is rattled. As he himself admitted, he didn't know how to handle Mrs. Aquino. What? An experienced president

tested in crisis situations, admitting that he does not know what to do?

But he does seem to be losing his cool. In one of his speeches played and replayed over the airwaves he and his friends control, Papa claimed that he has never, in all the martial law years, executed his political foes and that he has not, "in any manner manifested vengeance against any of his political enemies."

Two days after Papa made this claim, there appeared a report stating that a few days after Cory Aquino declared her candidacy, the government reportedly ordered the expropriation of Hacienda Luisita. A court order stated that the Cojuangcos had to pay PNB their P6 million loan. The report also stated that there was an earlier order for the Cojuangcos to settle their debts in dollars instead of pesos.

Furthermore, there was another report that the Jose P. Laurel Foundation Building has also been singled out as one of the Manila City government's delinquent properties. And Papa says he has not, in any manner, manifested vengeance against any of his political enemies? He is not vindictive?

Thus, well, if Papa does not know it yet, boomerang on Papa. As far as perceptions go, this administration took away Cory Aquino's husband. Now it wants to take away property which is not even totally hers, since this is a family estate.

Almost everyone knows that the courts, including the Supreme Court (its split decision on the snap elections notwithstanding), and the whole government machinery, are at Papa's disposal. If government agencies move in such a manner, it is widely perceived to have been done with his approval. Very few Filipinos will swallow the line that these twin moves have nothing to do with harassment and intimidation, especially since Papa Marcos does not treat his cronies and loyalists in such a manner, even when they fail to pay their dues.

But Papa must have reached the end of the line. The KBL appears to be cracking up, what with its leader not knowing how to deal with Cory Aquino.

And at this stage of the campaign, not even Mama Melody's singing helps.

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES TOLentino's VIEWS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Joaquin R. Roces in the "This Is My Own" column: "The Revenge of the Disgruntled"]

[Text]

After Arturo Tolentino was nominated vice-presidential candidate of the KBL, he made a remark in his acceptance speech that was a revelation. He said that there was now no longer any need for the (legitimate) opposition since the built-in opposition within the KBL, or he (Tolentino) was now running together with Mr Marcos whom he had often criticized.

It did seem to us then that deep down in Tolentino's heart he really believes in a one-party system of government and this explains how a man with his intelligence could feel so politically comfortable and never felt uneasy during all those martial law years in the Interim Batasan Pambansa with all the members of the KBL monopolizing all the supposedly elective positions throughout the land.

Tolentino, whom we have always admired, could become a dangerous president if he were to accept opposition only within his party and consider opposition outside the ruling party useless and irrelevant. The opposition in a two party system does not only perform the job of fiscalizing the ruling party but it offers an alternative government to which the people have a right to resort to.

Tolentino has undoubtedly disagreed many times with the President openly and publicly. He has been a giant in this respect, compare to the other underlings of the President. He has even gone as far as questioning the constitutionality of some of the President's acts. But all of this may have been self-serving for the benefit of the KBL party alone.

For one thing, Tolentino never seemed

to have made use of his eloquence to denounce graft and corruption in the government. Altho we do not blame any member of parliament for not rising up on the floor of the Batasan to denounce graft and corruption. For as we have seen, any time any member of parliament goes into a mental lapse and denounces graft in the government, then some knowledgeable veteran member like Assemblyman Alejandro Almendras is bound to be astounded at what is happening and then rising on the floor ask the body in wonderment "But are we not all grafters here?"

Still, Tolentino's nomination may yet do the country a lot of good. Known to be a maverick in the KBL, his nomination has antagonized many a loyal party chieftain who have passed all the elec-

tion tests aspired for the same nomination.

Some of these KBL political warlords are precisely the ones who have been able to deliver the votes in their region like they would a shipment of cement. As predicted, made to order, manufactured as specified.

At a downtown coffee shop, one of these political warlords was heard to say: "I am really disappointed but I cannot work against Tolentino because I am a loyal KBL. Nor can I work for Laurel because that would be treason. But I still can have my revenge."

Asked what he meant, this is what he said: "For once, I will give my region free elections."

So that we may still have free elections, not as gift of this administration or the magi, but as the revenge of the disgruntled.

PHILIPPINES

JAYME RESIGNS FROM PDCP, POLITICS CITED

Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 1

[Text]

Vicente Jayme, president of the Private Development Corp. of the Philippines, resigned effective December 31 from the company he helped organize in 1963.

No reasons were officially given for Jayme's resignation from the country's biggest private development bank which often served as the conduit of project loans from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Business Day sources close to Jayme said, however, that Jayme decided to resign so that the company would continue to enjoy its relationship with the World Bank and other major financial institutions.

They explained that apparently the government has been "lukewarm" about guaranteeing foreign loans being coured through PDCP because Jayme, con-

sidered a civil libertarian, sits on the president's chair.

Without the government guarantees, foreign funds would have a difficulty being channeled through PDCP.

AFFILIATIONS. Popularly, called "Bishop Jayme," Jayme is co-chairman of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development, which has been critical of the government; chairman of the Veritas Publications and Communications Foundation, Inc. which is the publisher of the "alternative news-magazine," *Veritas*, and vice-chairman of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections which ran afoul of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan during the last elections for the Batasang Pambansa in 1984.

Namirel is the accredited citizens' arm of the

Commission on Elections in the February 7 snap presidential elections.

No president has been chosen so far, said PDCP in its press statement. A three-man executive committee has been formed to take Jayme's place.

The members of this executive committee are Rodrigo de los Reyes, PDCP chairman and Far East Bank & Trust Co. chairman; Luis Sison, PDCP executive vice-president; and, Carlos Torres, PDCP executive vice-president.

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CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

ENRILE SUES RALLYISTS OVER CRONYISM ALLEGATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Dec 85 p 10

[Text]

A P10-million libel suit was filed in court last Friday against 12 members of the Anti-Cronyism Movement (Acronym) for allegedly besmirching the person of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile during a public rally held last July in Makati, Metro Manila.

Charged before the Makati Regional Trial Court are Roli German, secretary-general of the August Twenty-One Movement (ATOM); Bert Oliveros, Teresita Baltazar, Rizalina Boncan, Teresita Castillo, Teofisto Guingona Jr., former 1971 Constitutional Convention delegate, Arturo Hilado, Ricardo Nepomuceno Jr., Richard Powell, Emanuel Soriano, former University of the Philippines (UP) president, Rebecca "Karen" Tanada, granddaughter of former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada; and Phyllis Zaballero.

State Prosecutor and Acting Provincial Fiscal of Rizal Norberto Devera Jr. said that on July 19, 1985, the accused "conspired and mutually

helped one another, with malicious intent to impeach and besmirch the virtue, honor, character, and reputation of Juan Ponce Enrile, a lawyer by profession, an elected Member of Parliament (MP), and the incumbent minister of National Defense during a public rally or demonstration in Makati."

The information filed by Devera charged that "the accused willfully, feloniously, and with malice publicly displayed and exhibited a placard bearing the following false, malicious, and defamatory imputation: 'Ponce Enrile: What was your cut in the purchase of Sikorsky Helicopters?'"

Docketed as Criminal case No. 21073 with Investigation Slip (IS) No. 85-3278, the in-

formation sheet said the statement on the placard "was an act violative of existing laws, and it was so understood by the public, thereby exposing Juan Ponce Enrile to public dishonor, contempt, hatred and ridicule and thus causing him to suffer moral damages in the amount of about P10,000,000."

Among the witnesses named were Lt. Hipolito Hogar Jr. of the Intelligence Unit, Makati INP; MPF, Edilberto Bautista, Eugenia Apostol, T. Sgt. Ricardo S. de Guzman; Cpl. Ernesto A. Lozada, Levie G. Ramonal of the MND Security Group; the editor of Business Day and Minister Enrile himself.

The court recommended a bail of P1,800,000 each for the 12 accused (Thor S. Ong).

/9274

CSO: 4200/509

30 January 1986

PHILIPPINES

MORO PARTY DENIES MNLF TIES, OPPOSED MARCOS BID

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 8

[Text]

The Bangsa Moro Party, which is the political arm of the Conference of Bangsa Moro Islamic Organizations (CBMIO), said yesterday that it is not in any way affiliated with any Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) group.

Mayor Porshing S. Tantale of Parang, Sulu, who is BMP's executive vice president, said that "the fact that Sultan M. Y. Abbas Jr. has been elected in absentia as president of the BMP does not mean that the party is an affiliate of the MNLF."

Abbas Jr. is the chairman of the political and foreign affairs committee of the MNLF Reformist group.

Tantale said that the BMP cannot and will not

support President Marcos or the KBL in the Feb. 7 elections. The implementation of the Tripoli Agreement is a commitment and an obligation of the government and cannot be made the subject of a concession for political support, he said.

Tantale also said that whether the BMP will support Unda depends on whether the Unda platform adheres to the implementation of the Tripoli accord.

Datu Firdausi I Y. Abbas, CBMIO secretary-general, said that while the pronouncements of the former Sen. Salvador Laurel are laudable, these are insignificant in the struggle of the Bangsa Moro for real autonomy.

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CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

MALAYA ANSWERS MARCOS MURDER CHARGE AGAINST AQUINO

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Dec 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Unkindest Cut"]

[Text]

This is a classic case of, as *Malaya* columnist Alfonso Policarpio puts it, "the dead answering the dying."

We refer to a move by President Marcos to resurrect last Friday murder charges which he had the military file against arch rival Benigno Aquino Jr. in the '70s, for which the latter was given a death sentence by the military tribunal.

Policarpio says Aquino, with his help (Poli was then Ninoy's senior executive assistant), prepared a 118-page rejoinder to the murder and other charges lodged against him before the tribunal, but the military court never allowed the beleaguered senator to read it in public.

And so it was that the fearless opposition leader, who would have given Marcos a run for his money were he not jailed for 8 years during martial law, was never able to defend himself against the battery of charges that sought to, in his words, reduce him to a common criminal and smear his name.

And now, at a time when Ninoy again, can no longer defend himself because he is already dead - at the hands of Mr. Marcos' men, says his widow - Ninoy has come under attack anew from his old foe, who has resurrected the charge that he (Ninoy) had ordered the murder of a local official in Tarlac to further his political ends, and that his widow, Corazon, has covered up the killing.

That the unnecessary muckraking comes at a time when Mr. Marcos has repeatedly asked the opposition "to raise the campaign level" and not to anchor its bid on "emotionalism and hatred," is ironic. That it ever comes at all from a man who, having jailed his foe, and having "failed to protect him from communists" still does not seem quite satisfied, is simply disgusting.

The purported murder by Ninoy of one Cecilio Sumat - a charge Ninoy eloquently answered in his 118-page never-publicized rejoinder - is an old, old yarn. It cannot, however wretchedly, serve to smokescreen the bigger murder and subsequent coverup that is the Benigno Aquino murder.

It cannot detract people's anger away from the historic acquittal by the Sandiganbayan of Mr. Marcos' regime. It cannot convince his widow that her husband deserved his brutal death because the oppositionist, too, had once been murderous.

No, Mr. Marcos has only served to open up a wound that, in Ninoy's rejoinder, he referred to as the "deepest wound" Marcos ever inflicted on him because, he said, he had loved Sumat -- whom he considered a loyal supporter -- dearly. That he was convicted of killing a man he loved was for him too much to bear.

Unfortunately, Mr. Marcos cannot say the same of himself and Ninoy. Everyone knows he never loved, even liked, Ninoy. Aye, he was the single biggest thorn in Marcos' side. And, with Marcos now referring to Ninoy as murderer even after his death, it is not hard to see Marcos never mourned Ninoy's death.

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CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS HAILS ANTI-SMUGGLING TEAM

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Dec 85 p 7

[Text]

Business and industry leaders have hailed the creation of a new anti-smuggling team as a "ray of hope" in their continuing war against smuggling.

The Inter-Agency Inspection Team was created through Executive Order 1073.

Comprising the team are representatives of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Bureau of Customs and the Central Bank. It will be em-

powered to conduct spot investigations of traders, wholesalers and retailers, who deal in or are in possession of goods imported in violation of import licensing and customs regulations.

The team will also be given the authority to require suspected violators to present proof of authorized importation.

The Bureau of Customs will deputize the team, giving it the power to seize products that bear no proof of compliance with customs procedures. If necessary, the team will be provided with military or police assistance.

The formation of the team was welcomed in business circles with relief and expectation.

One prominent business leader said "Smuggling has to date been like a virulent or terminal cancer, eating at the very sinews of the economy. We had a short respite in

1982 and 1983. But in the past 24 months, it has come back with a vengeance."

"The illegal entry of a wide variety of consumer goods has relentlessly undermined the viability of local manufacturers," he said. "In the textile industry alone smuggling has caused the reduction of its operations to less than 50 per cent. Anything that can cut in on this ruthless and illegal competition will be a step in the right direction. The moneyed and powerful smuggling rings will finally feel the weight of the law. It's about time!"

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CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL HAILS AGRIBUSINESS PROJECTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Stirrings"]

[Text]

THE media have a traditional weakness — they emphasize the bad (on the ground it is news) and bury the good (because it has little news value). But in the end, it is the latter that prevails, because man knows how to survive despite this weakness of the media of communication.

In this country, the news has been mostly bad — rebellion, economic crisis, political uncertainty, falling commodity prices, and the debt problem.

Almost glossed over is the stir being created in the countryside by the entrepreneurs of agribusiness, for example the establishment of a large prawn hatchery in Bohol which will distribute fry to 11,000 fishponds in the Visayas and Mindanao. That project alone, not counting similar ones elsewhere, can change the landscape of many

Prawns have a large market here and abroad.

Such projects, undertaken by private companies, rise above the gloomy prospects for the economy and affirm the confidence in the capability of the country to hurdle present difficulties. In a time of economic problems, they have a double significance.

Nowadays, the things that are most important to the life of the nation are happening in the countryside. It is there were the fratricidal conflicts that threaten all of us are taking place. Destitution and wealth, represented for example by falling commodity prices and new kinds of agricultural products that promise a better life for the people, are decided by countryside performance.

It is this countryside that gives spirit to public-private cooperation.

PHILIPPINES

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LAUDS OIL DEPENDENCE REDUCTION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 17

[Text]

The energy committee of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) lauded the achievement of the Ministry of Energy in effectively cutting down the country's dependence on imported oil to 50 percent.

The PCCI committee said that the ministry "has been one of the most effective of all our government ministries in terms of the strategic goals that it has set and the achievements that it has been able to accomplish."

In a three-page statement issued by PCCI in commending the ministry's performance, PCCI said that although quite a substantial amount has been poured into the energy program, the expenditure has been one of the most cost-effective investments that the government has ever undertaken.

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CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

COMMERCE CHAMBER SUPPORTS ENERGY MINISTER ON TAX CUT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 17

[Text]

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) renewed its bid for the reduction of taxes on fuel oil and called on the government to set up a more appropriate electricity pricing structure.

In a position paper, the energy committee of the PCCI headed by Herman Montenegro said that tax losses resulting from its proposal could be more than offset by future revenues to be earned by the government from taxes on more robust industrial and commercial activities.

"Pump-priming the economy to stimulate the market, though it would result temporarily in government deficit, will pave the way for increased productive activity," the paper said.

Supporting the endorsement of Energy Minister Gerónimo Z. Velasco for reduced fuel oil taxes, the PCCI said the corresponding decrease in

the rates charged by power companies should bring about positive changes in the Philippine economy.

It noted that industries have had to deal with an environment not conducive to business activity for a long time.

Velasco earlier admitted that the government has been increasing tax rates on a decreasing volume of imported fuel.

"This practice will cause serious economic dislocation for there is a point where the economy can no longer afford such increases," PCCI said.

Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata, on the other hand, said the government would have to find a way by which reduction in fuel oil taxes can be recouped to maintain revenues. Taxes of fuel oil roughly account for 30 percent of the total tax takes on petroleum products.

Virata cited that

taxes on other petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel could be raised to offset revenue losses from reduced fuel oil taxes. He said the energy ministry has to come up with a formula in effecting lower fuel oil taxes and at the same time negating revenue losses.

Lowering electricity rates and industrial fuel prices, according to PCCI, would greatly reduce operating costs and enable distressed companies to resume normal operations once again. PCCI further argued that that industries may even embark on new productive ventures since it will improve their competitive position.

Revitalized economic activities would create jobs, improve earnings and increase purchasing power of the people. PCCI added that this will increase the much needed demand for goods.

PHILIPPINES

VER REPORTED 'BLOCKING' AIRPORT TERMINAL BID

Quang City A&C PAMAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver has been implicated in the controversy surrounding the delay in the construction of the new domestic airport terminal at the old international airport site.

Sources close to the Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) board told *Malaya* that Ver, a member of the 5-man board, has been waging a one-man opposition against the move to award the contract to the winning bidder "for reasons other than the merits of the proposal."

The winning bid was submitted by Cannonball Engineering and Construction, Inc. which submitted a bid amount of P45.9 million. The bid is 27 per cent lower than the official government estimate of P132.57 million.

Ver allegedly intervened in the awarding of the contract to Cannonball, which is owned by spokesman Joey Bundalian, for "very personal reasons."

Transport Minister Jose P. Dans, chairman of the MIAA board, denied that there was such an intervention.

In an interview, Dans said the domestic airport construction project, which was supposed to have

gotten off the ground last October, has been scrapped.

He said the project must be redesigned to, among other things, fit the plan of Philippine Airlines (PAL) to build a new terminal and 147 gates to serve domestic routes.

The existing design takes into consideration the 727 and 747 jets and other small aircraft being used at present by PAL, Dans explained.

"If we don't redesign the project blueprint, it will become obsolete even before it is completed," Dans said.

The original design was put up by R. C. Goer's consultancy at a cost of about P5 million. It was approved by the MIAA board and submitted for bidding.

Inside the MIAA board, Dans said, "I am unhappy with the original plan."

"We have reviewed it and it must either be scrapped," he added.

He said because of the change in plans, the project will be further delayed by one year.

"It is better to delay it than to have an obsolete terminal," he pointed out.

Bundalian's bid, which beat the submissions of four other contractors, was found to be "responsive to project requirements" by the MIAA procurement, bids and awards committee.

The project was about to be implemented when Ver, who was at that time acting head of the Appropriations Committee, allegedly intervened.

The losing bidders were Tricon, P12.2 million; E. E. E. P12.1 million; New City Builders, P12.0 million; and Santos Kintana, P11.5 million.

Dans was appointed as chairman of the MIAA board in 1984. He is also a member of the House of Representatives. He is also a member of the House of Representatives. He is also a member of the House of Representatives.

THAILAND

GENERAL CHAWALIT'S FRIENDS, POST-9/9 CURE POSITION VIDEO

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 26 Dec 85 pp 14-17

[Unattributed report: "Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, The 9/9: Soldier of the Year"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1985, LAK THAI stated that 1985 would be the year of Big Chiu. Now that 1985 is almost over, we want to confirm that 1985 was in fact a year of accomplishment for Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the 9/9. The army chief of staff is worthy of being named LAK THAI's "Soldier of the Year."

CRMA Class 1

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, is a member of CRMA (Chulalongkorn Military Academy) Class 1, the first class to use the West Point curriculum. Field Marshal Phibunsongkhram changed the name of the school from the old name, Royal Military Academy and implemented this new curriculum. Because he is LAK THAI's Soldier of the Year, it's only right that we give him a title. He is called "Phi Chiu" by subordinates and just "Chiu" by friends. The press has used this to nickname him "Big Chiu," with the "Big" referring to a senior person with military power. "Chiu" is not his real nickname. It is the name that was given to him by fellow members of CRMA Class 1. When he first entered the academy, someone revealed that Gen Chawalit did not have a nickname. Some gave him the nickname "Mu" [Pig] because he is stout and fair-skinned and has round cheeks. Others called him "Tua" [wealthy Chinese] because he had more money than his classmates. But in the end, he came to be known as "Chiu" [Midget] because of a prank played by a friend.

Origin of "Chiu"

A news source has confirmed that Gen Chawalit was given the nickname "Chiu" during a term break. At that time, he was a 1st-year student. Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphon, "Big Chot," a close friend of Gen Chawalit, went to his home and found him wearing a sarong. When Gen Chawalit opened the door for his friend, that is, Lt Gen Sunthon, he was holding up the sarong in front of him so that it would not drag on the floor. Lt Gen Sunthon was very surprised by his unusual bearing, particularly the way he held the sarong. He suddenly pulled down the sarong and burst into laughter when he realized why Gen Chawalit had

to hold the sarong that way. He was holding it that way to keep the cloth from touching his penis, which was very sore because he had just been circumcised. Because of the circumcision, his penis was very small. After that, Lt. Gen. Sunthon Khongsomphon went and told his friends that "Chawalit's" penis was very small. Gen Chawalit has never revealed the origin of this nickname. Most people thought he had been given this nickname when he was a child. All that Gen Chawalit has ever said is that "Chiu" does not refer to a person. But he has never revealed to what the name refers.

Now, he is commonly known as "Big Chiu." It would be very difficult for him to change this regardless of the origin of this name. This is the second name of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army chief of staff and our "Soldier of the Year." We have had a "Man of the Year" before, but this is the first time that we have named a "Soldier of the Year."

The "Computer" Soldier

LAK THAI once called Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut the "computer" of the army. He is a brilliant person who thinks deeply about things and who takes a broad and long-range view of things. He formulates his plans very carefully. His military operations ideas are very clear even though he was first assigned to the communications branch, which is not the combat branch of the army.

It was expected that Gen Chawalit would be promoted to full general (Lt. Gen.) and made army chief of staff since he was the first deputy chief of staff of the army. When Gen Banchop Bunnak was made chief of staff officers, that position opened up, and most people thought that he had a "silver path," but in reality, things were not as easy as people thought. In August and September, there were rumors that Gen Chawalit, who was then a lieutenant general, would be made deputy chief of staff officers in Supreme Command Headquarters. That Gen Banchop Bunnak would be made deputy RTA CINC in place of Gen. Thirak Sirisanphan and that Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, the second deputy chief of staff of the army, would be made army chief of staff in place of Gen Bunnak. That would have meant that Gen Chawalit would have been left in "limbo" in Supreme Command Headquarters. Even though he would have been promoted to general, the position would not have carried the same weight as that of army chief of staff. Also, he would have been out of the army, and it would have been difficult to return.

Phichit, His Rival

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has been viewed as a competitor for the highest position in the army, RTA CINC. Lt. Gen. Phichit Kurlawanit, the 1st Army Region commander whose nickname is "Sua Yai," is his rival for this position. There were reports that Gen Chawalit would be promoted to full general and made deputy RTA CINC, with the army chief of staff position going to Gen Chuthai Saengthawip (a member of Army Preparatory School Class 5, the same class as Gen Athit). Lt. Gen. Phichit would be promoted to full general and made the assistant RTA CINC. Thus, they would have been evenly matched, and it would have been very difficult to predict which one would reach the goal first.

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Lt Gen Phichit Kunlwanit are the same age. Both are scheduled to retire in 1998. Lt Gen Phichit calls Gen Chawalit "Phi Chiu" based on class seniority. Gen Chawalit calls Lt Gen Phichit "Peter," which is the name he used while attending West Point in the United States. He does not call him "Sua," which is what junior officers call Lt Gen Phichit.

The year 1985 was a time of transition for Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on his way to the top position in the army. He has said that he will retire from the army when he is 55, which is only 2 more years, so that he can enter politics. Some people have already predicted that he will someday become prime minister.

1985, the Year of "Glue"

But 1985 was a year of struggle for Gen Chawalit. He was in the middle between two powerful people, Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Gen Athit Kamlangek. The word "glue" came into use when Gen Chawalit said that these two senior people were still "glued" to each other. And the person who served as the "glue" to bind them together was Gen Chawalit, the man who coined the word "glue."

Amidst the change and struggle, no quarter was given because it was a matter of not falling behind. Whoever succeeded in taking a step forward this year would be able to run forward. An advance this year was not an ordinary step forward but a jump across several barriers. It had been rumored that Gen Chawalit would be promoted to full general and made deputy chief of staff officers, not army chief of staff. But Gen Chawalit managed to overcome all the obstacles and replaced Gen Banchoh Bunnak as army chief of staff in October. He is the first and so far the only member of CRMA Class 1 to be promoted to full general.

"Phi Chiu's promotion to army chief of staff this year means that he has established a beachhead and will move forward from there. I don't think anyone will be able to keep him pinned down on the beach or push him back into the sea," said a member of CRMA Class 5 to LAK THAI. CRMA Class 5 has close relations with Gen Chawalit. It has links to CRMA Class 1 and to Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

While Gen Chawalit was promoted to full general and made army chief of staff, Lt Gen Phichit was not promoted and remains in his old position. Thus, it is clear that the top post will go to Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the man whom we have named our "1985 Soldier of the Year."

Close Friends of Chiu

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has several close friends whom he can never abandon. These include Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphon, "Big Chot," the commander of the Special Warfare Command; Lt Gen Wannhai Ruangtrakun, the first deputy chief of staff of the army; and Lt Gen Charuad Wongsayan, the assistant army chief of staff for civil affairs. It is thought that next year, Maj Gen Chaichana Tharintat, another friend now serving as the deputy commander of the 3d Army Region, will become the 3d Army Region commander. Besides fellow classmates, members of CRMA Class 5, are very close to Gen Chawalit, as are members of CRMA classes 6 and 9.

THAILAND

ELLERMAN WANTS US TO HEED PRC WARNING ON OFFENSIVE

Source: BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 85 p 4

Editorial: "China's 'Warnings' to VN are no bluff"

[Text] HANOI likes to tell visitors how confident it feels about the future of Kampuchea. The resistance is practically finished, explain the aging leaders of Vietnam, infiltrations by the "bandits" are becoming more and more difficult, sooner or later the Khmer Rouge will run out of steam and China, the big northern threat, is much too busy with its four modernisations to do anything drastic.

This line is not new, especially when it comes to China. It is even one of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's favourite tunes. He likes to demonstrate that relations between his country and the People's Republic are getting better by the minute and that the 1979 "lesson" was so expensive for the Chinese that they will never try anything so foolish again. Everything is under control, the propaganda goes, and the Vietnamese troops will certainly be out of Kampuchea by 1990, if not before...

We don't yet know Hanoi's deep-down reaction to the Chinese announcement that it will step up its military pressure along its common border with Vietnam to assist the Kampuchean resistance. It should serve to demonstrate, once again, that China is firm and serious when it challenges the military occupation of Kampuchea by foreign troops.

Many observers felt that during the past dry season, Chinese reactions were a bit too discreet to indicate that more than lip service was being paid to the plight of the resistance. It was enough, though, to keep many elite Vietnamese army units tied down along the border. China learned a lot from its 1979 attack against Vietnam. Under the leadership of Deng Xiao-ping, the People's Liberation Army, earlier undermined by the follies of the cultural revolution, trimmed away the deadwood and became more modern and better aware of what was eventually needed to inflict a new lesson on Vietnam.

We certainly don't wish Vietnam to have to endure another "lesson." But it would help if the leaders in Hanoi could be convinced that their country will never be immune to strong pressures from Peking so long as their occupation and colonisation of Kampuchea continues. Recent indications are that the resistance, the Khmer Rouge and the nationalists are also stepping up their activities. More and more they can count on the support of the civilian population inside Kampuchea. No reassuring words from Hanoi will ever convince the highly nationalistic people of Kampuchea that Vietnam has no intention of staying forever and slowly swallowing the Khmer

nation. And China, which has never been a threat to Kampuchea, is more determined than ever to support the struggle of the resistance.

Maybe it is time for Hanoi to start to pay serious attention to what is being said in Peking. To believe that China is not in a position to hurt and hurt badly is pure wishful thinking. It is very dangerous to base a policy on a false premise. Hanoi should realise that China is not bluffing. Peking stands ready to support the resistance for another hundred years if needed. For the sake of everyone, including the people of Vietnam, we hope that a political settlement will be possible before drastic action is taken.

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C30: 4200/530

THAILAND

THAI PATRIARCH HAILS SELECTION OF FORMERLY ACCUSED CLERIC

AMSTERDAM: ALBERT POST in English 9 Dec 85 p 4

Amsterdam, 9 Dec 1985. Patriarch Pitsuan: "Truth Wins...Always"

IN a Buddhist polity like Thailand, the Head of State is considered the guardian of the purity of the religion. The Buddhist hierarchy is supposed to be governed by the state authorities so as to give the spiritual realm a sense of administrative structure and order.

Each year on December 5, His Majesty the King fulfils one of his most sacred responsibilities through the promotion and appointment of senior monks to various ecclesiastical positions around the country. But it is not every year that positions like that of Somdej Phra Racha Khana, are vacant like this year. Senior monks with that title are in line to succeed the Supreme Patriarch, the highest ecclesiastical position in the Kingdom. There are only six monks with that special title and they are ex officio members of the 15-member Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, the body that sets guidelines and rules of conduct for, and decides on the promotion and appointment of all members of the spiritual realm. Thus, the two vacancies of the Somdej Phra Racha Khana rank this year have been given much attention. But the unusually high attention this time centred on the Royal appointment of one special candidate, Phra Phimoltham, 83, chief abbot of Wat Mahathat. For three years since the previous Somdej died, the Supreme Patriarch's Office, the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council and the Ministry of Education which also is responsible for religious affairs, could not agree on his successor. The most likely one would have been Phra Phimoltham, but long controversies over his life and works have frustrated efforts of those involved from choosing a successor.

Phra Phimoltham was a rising star in the Buddhist hierarchy back in the early 1960s. He was put in charge of the administration of the Sangha or the Order of Buddhist Monks all over the country prior to Field Marshal Sani's major reform in the governance of the spiritual realm in 1964. He was an innovative monk with vision and had introduced many new ideas to the world of Sangha. He paved the way for Thai monks to be educated abroad. Prior to his time, Sri Lanka, India and Burma were out of reach for aspiring monks. Phra Phimoltham himself was educated in Burma for a period of time.

The early Sixties was a time when the fear of communism began to reach the magnitude of paranoia. Progressive people, including monks, who were committed to social justice and dedicated to the principle of equality and humanity, had been smeared with the ugly name of communist sympathisers or worse still of being communists.

The fact that Phra Phimoltham hails from Khon Kaen, a northeastern province, did not help matters much. Hunger, poverty, famine and many social and political ills had driven many well meaning individuals to adopt innovative and progressive measures to find solutions to the endemic problems. The young and active monks wanted to have their spiritual peers play a more active role in rural works and regional development activities. Naturally, they often clashed with bureaucrats representing the state power structure.

Jealousies and conservatism within the ecclesiastical world compounded matters even more. Phra Phimoltham's new ideas and actions

tic style had apparently threatened many of his senior colleagues.

In 1960, he was accused of being a communist, was stripped of the title "Phra Phimoltham" and was removed from the position of chief abbot of Wat Mahathat. He tried for two years to clear himself of that charge but lost and was defrocked. He was jailed but continued to practice the Dhamma, wearing white robes. He was exonerated in 1966, and was given back his title and position as chief abbot of Wat Mahathat.

The latest controversy that has just ended began in 1981, when the abbot of Wat Suthat, the former Somdej Phra Buddhacharn, died and created a vacancy in the Somdej Phra Racha Khana rank, second only to the Supreme Patriarch. Immediately after the Somdej's death, senior monks in the Northeast, who have long been supporters and defenders of Phra Phimoltham, began a survey to gauge the opinion of their peers as to who should be named to succeed Somdej Phra Buddhacharn. There was a consensus among the Buddhist monks in the Northeast Phra Phimoltham of Wat Mahathat. They reasoned then that he was most suitable and that the Ecclesiastical Order had a chance to absolve itself of the injustice done to their hero in the past. But lingering fear and timidity remained strong among those responsible for the appointment process. The matter dragged on until this year.

Until two weeks ago, Phra Phimol-

tham's supporters remained uncertain that he would get the title. Phra Rachatanobol, chief monk of Ubol Ratchathani, led a delegation of senior monks to the Prime Minister's Office late last month to put pressure on the Government. He asserted that if Phra Phimoltham missed this chance again, senior monks in the Northeast would come to Bangkok with their credentials to protest and reportedly hinted that they would no longer accept the authority of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council. That was a symbolic threat to national unity which the Government could not risk. Particularly when it came from the Northeast.

Dr Pravej Wasee, a well-known student of Buddhism and long-time supporter of Phra Phimoltham, claimed in his article published in *Maitichen* newspaper last Thursday that had Phra Phimoltham not been unjustly charged with being a communist and deprived of title and position, he would have been Supreme Patriarch by now.

The Royal appointment on December 5 is indeed another act of absolution that the entire Thai nation takes to clear its own conscience of the previous mistakes committed against Phra Phimoltham. And the act puts the beloved and revered monk one step closer to the position of our Supreme Patriarch. Only time will tell whether a man of his high moral courage and intellectual caliber can lead the nation onward in its spiritual journey.

7/10/81

C30: 44-38861-100

THAILAND

EXECUTIVE WARNS OF LPG SHORTAGE

THE NATION in English 23 Dec 85 p 23

A SENIOR executive of the Bangchak oil refinery has warned that liquefied petroleum gas may have to be imported next year if consumption continues to increase rapidly.

Sophon Suphapong, the managing director of Bangchak Petroleum Co Ltd, also disclosed over the weekend that the state-owned company is planning to follow the example of Thai Oil Co Ltd in turning to the domestic market in order to raise working capital.

He said the consumption of LPG in cars is expected to have increased by 20 per cent by the end of this year, from 400.4 million litres to 481.6 million. The use of LPG for this purpose has increased at a faster rate than for other purposes. Total consumption, including for industrial and domestic purposes will have grown by 10 per cent from 1,044.9 to 1,108.4 million litres this year.

Sophon forecast that total consumption next year would reach 1,202 million litres, of which 828 million litres would be used in cars.

People are converting their cars in large numbers to take LPG instead of gasoline because of the price advantage. LPG retails at 5.90 baht per litre compared with 11.70 baht for "super" grade gasoline. Sophon said the 8,000 to 10,000 baht conversion cost can be recovered within eight to nine months.

The number of converted cars is estimated to be about 40,000, he said, and of these some 2,000 are unregistered. With consumption expanding at this rate, he warned that imports would have to begin within the next seven to eight months.

Some are advocating an increase in the LPG price in order to slow down the growth in consumption. The minister responsible for petroleum, Pli Lt Suli Mahasandana, said a few months ago that the LPG price should be free to float according to market conditions instead of being fixed as at present. He advocated the idea as a first step towards liberalizing the prices of all petroleum products, as well as for slowing down LPG consumption.

Sophon, however, refused to comment on prices, other than to say that the controversial question of diesel oil is not as worrying as the situation with LPG, partly because engine conversions from gasoline to diesel are far more difficult.

Bangchak's desire to obtain domestic credit lines is a response to increasing seasonal demand for oil in the world and the resulting rising prices. Sophon said that refinery prices of many petroleum products had increased in Singapore. Diesel, for example, had increased by US\$1 per barrel. Some prices had fallen, however, with bunker oil falling by \$2 per barrel. This has had repercussions on Bangchak which has had to lower its own bunker oil price.

Bangchak is a major producer of bunker oil, and consequently its earnings have fallen by 12 million baht per month, Sophon said. But when the products whose prices have appreciated are taken into account, such as diesel, the loss of earnings averages eight million baht per month.

"While the oil market remains tight Bangchak will continue to have problems with working capital. We need to have more, and I am looking for ways of obtaining local baht sources to top up the working capital. We don't want to risk foreign exchange."

"We are studying ways of issuing promissory notes as a fixed and committed credit line from domestic sources, in a similar the domestic financial Thai Oil recently."

Sophon added that refinery started using supplied by the Defence an experimental basis way to the deals with institutes secured by

on December 19, the crude oil from Fang. Energy Department, on In the first stage 300 to

400 barrels is delivered. The refinery is trying to increase its use of domestic crude, he said, and at present 30 per cent of its consumption is supplied by the Sirikit Field.

The remaining 70 per cent is supplied in equal proportions from Far Eastern and Middle Eastern sources.

However, local crude has a higher yield of bunker oil, with a higher wax content. The wax means that the oil is of a higher quality and is

less polluting. The reduction sulphur emissions is tenfold, he said, from 3-3.5 per cent to 0.2-0.3 per cent.

The disadvantage is that the fuel has to be heated to melt the wax. Sophon also said that Bangchak is trying to encourage industry to use more of the bunker fuel obtained from domestic crude, because it is of a higher quality.

He also supplied consumption estimates of other petroleum products. Next year super grade gasoline consumption is expected to increase from 854.2 million litres to 870 million litres. Regular gasoline is expected to increase from 1,281.3 to 1,306 million litres, high speed diesel from 5,646.2 to 6,041 million litres, and slow speed diesel from 92.8 to 93 million litres.

The Electricity Generating Authority is expected to reduce its consumption of bunker oil from about 905.3 to 725 million litres, and the rest of industry from 1,479.7 to 1,433 million litres.

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C30: 42-7/53

STORY OF KOTA BINTU-RATTANAKIRI COOPERATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The theme of the International Solidarity column by Nguyen Thanh Thuy: "Let us strengthen cooperation in developing the economy."

Historically, when Cambodia was saved from the threat of annihilation, it was the cooperation with Rattanakiri and gradually helped it rise up to its natural prosperity, build the economy and develop its country. During 1975-76 years, the cooperation between the two provinces has been very successful.

1.1. RATTANAKIRI is located on the central coast. It has a large number of scientific and technical cadres, a number of specialized technical capabilities.

1.2. KOTA BINTU is located in northeastern Cambodia and borders the Vietnamese Republic in Vietnam. It is a large and sparsely populated area, where material wealth remains largely undeveloped.

At the beginning of 1979, Nghia Binh has stood side by side with Rattanakiri and promptly supported them with 150 tons of rice, 150 tons of various types of household implements, instructional tools, clothing, and other goods in order to contribute, along with other friends, to the economic development. Nghia Binh also provided them with 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of various types of plants, gave them technical guidance, and helped them carry on intensive cultivation and production. From having to rely on relief from the state, the average yield of 100 kg of paddy, because of the intensive cultivation, by 1985 the yearly per capita average yield of paddy. The province has fulfilled the grain self-sufficiency and contributed a portion to the state.

The 12,000 cadres and technical workers of Rattanakiri have been able to build and construct a number of new buildings, integrated commercial stores. They have built 100 houses with an area of 1,000 square meters. They have also built a provincial party committee, the provincial government, and planning. They have been able to build the road from the city of Sun Dong in order to develop the area.

arranging economic and cultural projects and population centers. Recently, with the aim of exploiting Rattanakiri's existing strengths and implementing the resolution on economic and cultural cooperation between the northeastern provinces of Cambodia and the fraternal provinces of Vietnam, Nghia Binh and Rattanakiri signed a cooperative agreement to exploit and process rubber and forest products. The two provinces have given the Quy Nhon Rubber Enterprise permission to cooperate with the Rattanakiri State Rubber Plantation in exploiting and processing 500 to 1,000 hectares and laying a foundation for the following years, when the scale of operations will be increased to 1,000-4,000 hectares.

Quy Nhon City has sent technical cadres and equipment to Rattanakiri to build a small machine repair shop and install a saw and mill based on service processing in order to help overcome the immediate difficulties concerning capital construction, communications and transportation and support life.

An important sphere of cooperation between the two provinces is the training of technical cadres and workers. The Quy Nhon General Hospital has helped its neighbor train public health cadres in dentistry and dermatology, testing, and obstetrics. Many of the Cambodian cadres have manifested good capabilities. A total of 194 technical cadres and workers from the engineering, construction, service processing, commercial, cultural and educational sectors have received advanced occupational training. The main motto is, through the [foreign] specialists, to work and guide and train them in their country. Nghia Binh is making preparations to help its neighbor develop the cadre plans and projects.

Each year, more than 40 specialists and professional cadres are sent from Nghia Binh to provide technical help. Shoulder to shoulder with their Cambodian friends, they have worked tirelessly to help restore life to Rattanakiri as quickly as possible and make it possible to advance to socialism together.

In recent years, even though there have been many difficulties concerning transportation and the long distances involved, the two provinces have still managed to carry on trade. Since 1981, the value of commodity exchanges between the two provinces has gradually increased, reaching almost 4 million dong in 1985. Rattanakiri exports sesamum orientale, coffee and peanuts to Nghia Binh. Nghia Binh exports building materials and essential consumer goods to Rattanakiri. In the near future, commodity exchanges will increase even more. The two provinces will send each other their special products, raw materials and materials, which will contribute to stimulating the economies of both provinces.

The cooperative relationship between Nghia Binh and Rattanakiri has begun to score a number of encouraging achievements. The leaders and people of Rattanakiri place a great value on the results already achieved and regard this as a valuable asset for creating a basis for a long-term and all-round cooperative relationship between the two provinces that will continue to develop.

VIETNAM AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM IN CAMBODIA MUST BUILD STRONG PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

PRC CITY ONE QUANG DOI QUAN SAN in Vietnamese Jan 85 pp 51-57.

YOUNG PIA by Maj Gen Le Kha Phieu: "Build Pure, Strong Basic Party Organizations in Order Fulfilling International Missions")

After the victory of the Spring of 1979 the Cambodian people escaped the spectre of genocide. The Cambodian revolution entered a new phase, the phase of defending and building the Fatherland and taking transitory steps to socialism. Cambodia was reborn and gradually became more stable. But the lurking expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary powers, are assisting the Khmer reactionaries and insanely trying to sabotage the renaissance of the Cambodian nation. Although the struggle against reaction and counterrevolution in Cambodia won a great victory it is still difficult, complicated, and long-range.

In support of the Vietnam-Cambodia Cooperation Treaty, and at the request of the Party and Government of Cambodia, in recent years the Vietnamese volunteer army, along with military specialists and specialists of other fields, have endeavored to overcome difficulties and hardships, overcome sacrifices and sacrifices to help our friends carry out their revolution from low beginning and, along with our friends, attain the three strategic goals of the Cambodian revolution, (1) contribute to our friends' great victory and national liberation, and strengthen Vietnamese-Cambodian solidarity.

The quality of the Vietnamese volunteer troops and military specialists plays an extremely important role in fulfilling the requirements of those difficult and complex missions. Improving the leadership quality and combativeness of the basic party organizations and building pure, strong basic party organizations in the basic units of the volunteer troops and specialists are intended to resolve these key problems.

Over the past few years, along with the entire army the basic party organizations among the volunteer troops and military specialists have fully understood and strictly implemented the policy of building pure, strong basic party organizations and have applied the experiences of the entire army in the execution of the international missions, so that they could be

... volunteer troops and specialists

... fulfilling international missions, from the point of view of assisting our friends and the good people of the world. ... building basic party organizations in the ... units, it is possible to bring up ...

... must fully understand the political ... and firmly grasp and fully implement all ... at each basic party organization in the ...

... the basic party organizations fulfilling ... along with them, attain ... first of all by helping ... responsibility for and fulfill the combat ... professional missions, etc.; build and ... of solidarity and unity between our troops and the ... and between our specialists and the cadres ... in consolidating and strengthening the ... between Vietnam and Cambodia; build ... of the corps of cadres and party members; ... of the basic party ... of the mission of helping our friends, ... and perfect the building of ...

... the leadership contents of the basic party ... organizations fulfilling international missions ... those contents. The experiences ... that because they firmly grasped those ... they firmly grasped and correctly ... the mission of assisting our friends and our ... party organizations among the volunteer troops ... effective leadership and effectively ... in places which have not firmly ... leadership contents the leadership role ... and the units cannot fulfill ...

... responsibilities, according to the function ... and mission of each unit, is the ... volunteer troops and military specialist ... a standard and a yardstick for ... of the volunteer troops and of each ... for measuring the effectiveness of the ...

... the basic party organizations must firmly ... viewpoints of our Party in the mission of ...

[illegible][illegible]

ourselves and our friends, and sabotage the solidarity and militant alliance between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The basic party organizations must know how to, on the basis of the directives and resolutions of our friends' party, help them organize implementation, including helping our friends carry out self-criticism in their party organizations, in army units, and governmental organization.

A matter of extreme importance is that it is necessary to lead the cadres, party members, and enlisted men in the volunteer troop and specialists units, especially the people who on a daily basis come into direct contact with our friends, in heightening their spirit of self-criticism, accepting criticism, and criticism. Many basic volunteer troop and specialist units have adopted the practice of allowing our friends to criticize and contribute opinions. Our friends' opinions have enabled the basic party organizations and units to correctly evaluate the true nature of the relationship between our troops and the Cambodian troops and people, and have helped us bring into play the good points and promptly overcome the deficiencies. Therefore, mutual sympathy and understanding have become increasingly deep and solidarity was strengthened.

Third, endeavor to build pure, strong basic party organizations to serve as the hard core in building comprehensively strong units and helping our friends have high effectiveness and quality.

To help our friends develop well we must strongly develop ourselves. If we are to help our friends develop and bring into play the revolutionary nature of their army, we must carry out continuous education to improve the revolutionary quality of our party members, cadres, and specialists. That is a requirement with the nature of a principle which all basic party organizations must firmly grasp in order to continually forge and develop ourselves and fulfill well the mission of assisting our friends.

As is true with regard to all other basic party organizations in the army, especially under the conditions of dispersed activity over a large area in the Cambodian theater. The key links on which we must concentrate in development are the party chapters and the corps of cadres and party members.

The international mission of assisting the Cambodian revolution is very difficult and demands that all party chapters and basic party organizations be strong. The party chapters of military specialist units operating independently and far from the upper echelon greatly influence our friends so it is even more important that they be pure and strong. At present, the ratio of basic party organizations and party chapters which have attained the purity and strength requirements and they have not yet fulfilled the requirements of the political mission of assisting our friends. Increasing the ratio of pure, strong party organizations and chapters is an urgent requirement if the basic party organizations are to be worthy of being the hard core in building strong basic volunteer troop and specialist units, in view of the new requirements of the revolutionary struggle in Cambodia.

First of all, basic party organizations and chapter must firmly grasp the contents of the leadership mission, clearly understand the unit's specific

political mission, and firmly grasp the international line, viewpoints, and missions of our Party, and the stand and policies of our friends' party, in order to assist our friends and with them do a good job of implementing their stands and policies, and enable our friends to mature more and more rapidly and solidly.

The party chapters must create and maintain good leadership, education, study, criticism, and self criticism activities, and especially improve the quality of leadership activities and combativeness in self-criticism and criticism activities. All activities must be aimed at the leadership goals of victoriously fulfilling the units' political missions, building party organizations that are internally pure and strong, and overcome the phenomena of making the excuse of difficult circumstances in order to neglect activities, have formalistic activities the ideological contents of which are not deep, and of not struggling to distinguish strictly between right and wrong vis-a-vis phenomena which occur within the party and units, and in relations with our friends.

The basic party organizations and party chapters must firmly grasp and correctly observe the principle of collective leadership. It is essential that the key matters in assisting our friends be decided collectively. Regarding lightly or failing to correctly implement that principle will result in failure to heighten the leadership role of the Party, enable negative phenomena to easily occur and internal confusion to arise, cause a lack of solidarity and a lack of strict discipline, lead to laxity in relations between the party and the masses, and easily affect relations with our friends. Therefore, the quality of assistance to our friends will be low and the units' combativeness will be reduced.

The party chapters must have a strong corps of cadres and party members. Therefore, it is necessary to continually strengthen the work of cultivating, educating, inspecting, and managing the corps of cadres, party members, and specialists, with regard to both moral quality and ability. The requirements of the mission of assisting our friends are very demanding. Our friends have much confidence in us, so all words and acts of cadres, party members, and specialists exert a very direct effect on them. Party members and cadres who go to help our friends must fully realize their honor and responsibility, and endeavor to study, improve themselves, and steel themselves so that they can continually improve their ability and moral quality in accordance with the requirement of assisting our friends and doing a good job of fulfilling the international missions assigned by the Party and state.

The most important matter is that it is necessary to enable all party members, cadres, and specialists to clearly realize the role of setting a good example in helping our friends in daily activities, including both large tasks and small tasks, in combat and in other work, and in study as well as in activities and life styles. Everywhere and at all levels cadres, party members, and specialists must set a good example, for only thereby can our friends have confidence in us and can we assist our friends. Furthermore, by means of the cadres, party members, and specialists setting a good example the Cambodian people can understand our Party, our army, our true socialist regime, and the superior nature of socialism. The actual situation has

demonstrated that our friends have confidence in and study our cadres, party members, and specialists not only with regard to military, professional, and specialized matters but also, more fundamentally, with regard to the moral quality and pure way of life of international warriors. Therefore, the basic party organizations and party chapters must regard the management, cultivation, and steeling of cadres, party members, and specialists with regard to moral quality, virtue, and way of life as a foremost mission, and not regard that task even a little bit lightly. Under the conditions of a large area of operations and dispersion in many different spheres, and many specialized elements and units operating independently, it is even more essential that the basic party organizations and party chapters find many practical, complete measures to manage, educate, and inspect the activities of the cadres and party members. In management, it is necessary to pay attention to the tight management of explaining the international viewpoints, thoughts, line, and missions of the Party, will and responsibility toward the missions that are assigned, the viewpoint and methods of assisting our friends, moral quality and way of life, and consciousness of respecting the mastership right of our friends and the spirit of international solidarity. Cadres, party members, and specialists must voluntarily obey the management of the party chapters, participate in party activities, have a spirit of strict self-criticism and criticism, sincerely listen to the critical opinions our friends make toward us,, have consciousness of and a sense of responsibility toward mutual assistance in order to fulfill missions and advance together, help comrades and fellow unit members avoid having deficiencies and making mistakes, and protecting the combativeness of the party chapters and the units.

The basic party organizations must educate the men so that they can fully understand their international mission and regard it as they would a national mission, understand that their responsibility toward our friends is also a responsibility toward themselves, positively and enthusiastically do a good job of fulfilling the missions assigned them, always be exemplary in maintaining the qualities of revolutionary military personnel, respect army discipline and the laws of our friends' state and army, maintain very good relations with the people, and show as much sympathy and love toward them as if they were our people. Education must be accompanied by strengthening all measures intended to prevent improprieties that may be misunderstood by our friends. When incidents occur the unit and people making mistakes must criticize themselves, apologize to the people and to our friends, and take resolute steps to make amends. Only thereby can we win the hearts of the people, and "to win the hearts of the people is to win everything and to lose the hearts of the people is to lose everything." The phenomena of concealing deficiencies and not daring to criticize ourselves before the people harm solidarity and create conditions for the enemy to take advantage and distort.

The basic party organizations also must pay attention to improving the material and spiritual living conditions of the enlisted men and personnel in the units. That is also an aspect which the basic party organizations cannot regard lightly. It is necessary to lead and organize each unit in increasing production. The products produced must be distributed fairly, in accordance with the viewpoints and guidance thoughts, serve the improvement of the living conditions of the cadres, enlisted men, and personnel, not be dependent or

passive, not be lax or act contrary to regulations, and not be haphazard in distribution and consumption. The good performance of that task will not only contribute to increasing the unit's combativeness but also encourage and inspire our friends' units to do the same.

Improving the leadership quality and combativeness of the basic party organizations is the responsibility, not only of the basic level itself but also of the party committee echelons, the managing cadres, and the political organs at all echelons above the basic level. The party committee echelons and the political cadres and organs above the basic level must firmly grasp the situation and provide close guidance, especially with regard to basic party organizations in specialist units, and by means of improving the quality of specialists, build up the basic party organizations in the specialist units. Each echelon must have a plan to cultivate its secretaries and committee members, but the essential matter is to enable the managing cadres at the basic level to always keep abreast of the situation and realize the new leadership requirements with regard to the basic volunteer troop and specialist units, bring into play the key role of the basic party organizations, and lead the units in doing a good job of fulfilling their noble international mission and help our friends develop and mature comprehensively and more and more solidly.

FOOTNOTES

1. The basic contents of those three strategic goals are continuing to disintegrate and eliminate the enemy, build Cambodian revolutionary armed forces that are large and strong in all regards to protect and build the nation, and strengthen the militant strategic alliance between Vietnam and Cambodia.

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CSO: 4209/123

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOANG VAN THAI COMMENTS ON HISTORY OF GENERAL STAFF

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 85 pp 17-25, 32

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai: "Forty Years of Combat and Maturation of the General Staff"]

[Text] Exactly 40 years ago, on 7 September 1945, 5 days after reading the Declaration of Independence, the birth certificate of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh directed the formation of the General Staff and our army's staff branch.

Before personally assigning missions, he pointed out many very basic matters of decisive importance in determining the direction of the building, activity, and advance of the General Staff and of the staff organs at all echelons of the army, not only in that initial phase but during the 40 years to the present. He said, in essence:

"We have just won independence and freedom. The entire nation is positively building the Liberation Army and self-defense forces to, along with the entire population, maintain our independence and freedom. The provisional government has decided to organize a Ministry of National Defense, and the Party is setting up a General Staff to command and manage the armed forces throughout the nation. The General Staff is the important and secret military organ of the Party and the headquarters organ of the army. It has the following missions: skilfully organizing and training the army, cleverly drafting strategy, and organizing command efficiently, secretly, rapidly, promptly, and accurately in order to defeat all enemies and defend the accomplishments of the revolution."

"We do not yet have experience in or knowledge about staff work, and will experience difficulties, but we must go all-out to study as we work and are determined to succeed. No matter how difficult the task, we will build a strong, skilled staff branch that is worthy of the resourceful, creative, heroic, and indomitable Vietnamese people, in order to defend the independence of the Fatherland and our national freedom."

Obedient to the directive of President Ho Chi Minh, we immediately began to build the General Staff, the highest staff organ of our army, under the conditions of not having a single cadre experienced in staff work, having inherited

nothing regarding staff work from the old regime, and having practically no facilities for carrying out staff work, no maps, communications facilities, telephones, offices, etc.

The General Staff began to take form in September 1943 and was made up of some cadres who had returned from the war zone, some cadres and members of the National Salvation Youth and patriotic troops who had previously served in the enemy army who were sent by the Hanoi party organization and the hard core of whom were a party cell of three party members. They were quickly organized into operations, intelligence, personnel, equipment, communications, cryptography, and other elements. Then the staff organs at the various echelons were set up one after another.

The first accomplishment was that the General Staff promptly unified the command of the armed forces in the north and organized support for the southern battlefield, which was an extremely important and urgent task at that time.

During the first days of the revolutionary regime, against the extremely complicated background of our country having to cope with many external and internal enemies, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee the General Staff, although still very young, carried out many great, urgent tasks: guiding the building and development of the people's armed forces, organizing urgent reinforcement by Nam Tien unit to the Nam Bo and southern Trung Bo battlefields in the anti-French resistance war; struggling against the Kuomintang-Chinese militarists and their lackeys to defend the revolutionary regime; guiding the struggle to force the French to implement the Preliminary Agreement of 6 March 1946; and, most important, guiding all aspects of preparations for a protracted resistance war by the entire population, under the leadership of the Party.

In the first year of the national resistance war, in view of the plot of the French colonialists to expand the war and occupy our entire country, the General Staff, implementing the directive of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Appeal of President Ho Chi Minh, guided the armed forces in coordinating with the entire population in launching simultaneous attacks against the enemy troops in a number of municipalities and cities, guided and commanded the fighting in the cities and shifted the entire nation to a war footing; concentrated guidance on building up the Viet Bac base--the capital of the resistance war--and then guided preparations for and victoriously carried out the fall-winter spring counteroffensive of 1947 which defeated the enemy's "strike rapidly and win victory rapidly" strategy.

During the succeeding years of the anti-French resistance war, from 1948 to the Border Campaign in 1950, the General Staff, firmly grasping the Party's strategic policy at that time, to "wage a guerrilla war and study a war of movement," i.e. to wage local people's war and gradually practice launching concentrated attacks by the main-force troops, guided the implementation of the slogan "independent companies and concentrated battalions," built up both the local troops and the main-force troops, and waged guerrilla war behind enemy lines while beginning to organize small offensive campaigns by the main-force troops.

During the Sapper Campaign of 1950 and the Dien Bien Phu Campaign of 1954, the General Staff underwent great development in many respects in the development of the army and of the three types of troops, in the momentum of the people's greater victories in the resistance war. In addition to serving the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee in leading and guiding the promotion of an extensive guerrilla war along enemy lines, in both the South and the North, the General Staff positively implemented the policy of building up the main-force troops--with the formal appearance of brigades--in order to carry out many increasingly large offensive and counteroffensive campaigns, especially on the main axis of the Ho--and ultimately victoriously carried out the strategic offensive of the winter and spring of 1953-1954 on a battlefield that included all three regions of Indochina, the high point of which was the Dien Bien Phu Campaign, which victoriously concluded the anti-French resistance war. An outstanding feature of that period was that the General Staff not only fulfilled the function of a staff organ but also directly fulfilled the mission of serving as a campaign staff organ, under the leadership of the Military Commission and under the direct command of the Commander in Chief.

Between the end of the anti-French resistance war and the beginning of the anti-U.S. resistance war, the General Staff and the staff branch as a whole underwent great development. From a staff organ of the armed forces, in which the French Army component was essentially infantry, it gradually developed into a series of staff organs of an army made up of many ground force combat arms. It later included many armed forces branches: the ground, air defense, air, and naval forces. At the same time, thanks to study of the advanced staff work experience of the Soviet Army in modern war, our staff work made outstanding progress in increasingly large-scale concentrated combat with an increasingly greater degree of combined arms coordination. Under the leadership of the Party, the General Staff both contributed positively to building the people's armed forces to a regular, modern status and fulfilled its mission of defending the socialist North and gradually extending support for the revolution in the South.

In the period of resisting the "special war" strategy of the U.S. imperialists the General Staff, fully understanding the Party's line on revolution and revolutionary war, along with the command organs in the south, contributed very significantly to building up the people's armed liberation forces in the South, combining armed struggle with political struggle and offensives with defenses, fighting the enemy in all three strategic areas, etc.

When the U.S. imperialists sent several hundred thousand troops to the South, and thousands of airplanes to attack the north, and carried out a "limited war" strategy, the General Staff, along with the Party and state organs, implemented the Party's policy, changed over the North from a peacetime footing to a wartime footing, and contributed to successfully resolving many problems of strategic importance. It built and developed armed forces, including all three types of troops in both South and North, especially the air defense-air force forces, the mobile main-force units, the sapper troops, the strategic transportation units, etc. It studied and guided the fighting strategy of the protracted strategy of revolution and revolutionary war in the South and the fighting method of people's war against the enemy's war of

destruction in the North. It organized aid for the front, organized larger volumes, under the conditions of the enemy attacks, organized preparation of the battlefield, and organized the position of concentrated combined arms combat on an increasingly important basis. An outstanding feature was that it creatively brought into play all measures, promptly limited the strength of the U.S. troops, exposed their weaknesses, and defeated the enemy's operational schemes. The General Staff contributed importantly to the process of defeating two major counteroffensives during the 1965-1966 and 1966-1967 dry seasons. The General Staff, along with the command in the South and the Sapper Command, guided a creative operational plan for, and ensured successful execution of, the surprise simultaneous offensive and uprising in the South in 1968, which struck a decisive blow against the "limited war" strategy of the U.S. imperialists and forced them to deescalate the war and sit down at the negotiating table.

As we entered the period of opposing the U.S. imperialist strategy of "Vietnamizing the war," the General Staff and the command and staff organs at all echelons helped the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the High Command correctly evaluate the situation of the war, and ourselves, drafted a strategic plan, determined fighting units, organized troops and the battlefield, organized coordination, organization of support, and organized close command and guidance in the execution of a major counteroffensive campaign in 1971 and a strategic offensive in 1972.

The General Staff and the Air Defense-Air Force Command, together with the Party Central Committee, successfully built up the anti-aircraft defense, pursuit aircraft, and radar technical arms and extensive, effective air defense forces, recommended creative and correct plans and fighting methods, organized unified command, etc., thus creating conditions for the successful wars of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists against the enemy, the outstanding event of which was the glorious defeat of the U.S. strategic air raids, carried out primarily by B-52's, against Hanoi and Haiphong.

The General Staff, the Rear Services General Department, and other organs contributed very importantly to guiding transportation, an important task in the history of revolutionary war in Vietnam, to take hundreds of thousands of troops and many mobile, combined arms main-force units, along with thousands of tons of materiel, from the great rear area in the Southwest, Laos and Cambodia theaters, under the conditions of the enemy's attacks continually and fiercely, etc.

The great victory of the spring of 1975, the high point of our revolutionary historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign, was a dazzling feat of arms, a great accomplishment of our entire population and army, and the highest achievement of Vietnamese military art. At the same time, it was the product of the work of the General Staff and the staff organs at all echelons. The outstanding manifestation was the organization of the campaign, the strategic decision of the Supreme Command, the carrying out of preparations in all regards--primarily the preparation of the campaign.

strategic battlefield position, serving and guiding the carrying out of the greatest general offensive and uprising in the history of our nation's liberation war, and fighting the final strategic, war-deciding battle to completely defeat the puppet regime and completely defeat the South in a brief period of time.

After the nation completed the period of fighting for national liberation it began the phase of defending an independent, unified, and socialist Fatherland. The General Staff began to organize the implementation of the Party's policy of consolidating national defense and defending the Fatherland. Although at first it still was inexperienced, had a new mission in a new phase, and had a new operational objective under new conditions and circumstances, under the direct leadership and guidance of the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, headed by comrade Le Duan, the General Staff had correct knowledge about the new enemy of our nation--the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists--and on that basis took the initiative and directly made preparations in all regards to defeat all of their acts of aggression.

The continuous victories of the two wars to defend the Fatherland and the defeat two wars of aggression waged by the enemy at the two ends of our country, solidly defend our country, and help the Cambodian people escape from the genocidal gang, were glorious feats of arms of our soldiers and people, and at the same time were successes of the command agencies and staffs in organizing the waging of people's war to defend the Fatherland in accordance with the Party's military line in the period of building and defending the socialist Fatherland.

In addition to outstandingly fulfilling the mission of guiding the organization and building of the armed forces, military training, operational guidance, etc., during the past several decades the General Staff, along with the Political General Department, the Rear Services General Department, and the Technical General Department, has guided the armed forces in doing a good job of fulfilling the missions of economic construction, participating in the maintenance of order and security, helping the people guard against and fight storms and floods, and increasing self-sufficiency production to meet part of the needs of the material lives of the needs of the material lives of the army. During the past several years it has guided the armed forces in coordinating with the sectors and the entire population in opposing the multi-faceted war of destruction, opposing the enemy's border encroachment war, etc.

Especially, under the direct guidance of the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the General Staff has concentrated its intelligence and efforts in studying and recapitulating the experiences of 30 years of liberation war, contributed to supplementing and increasingly perfecting Vietnamese military art in people's war to defend the Fatherland, consolidated national defense of all the people, built up the people's armed forces, and prepared the nation in all regards to oppose aggression by any enemy under any circumstances.

Deeply imbued with the Party's international line, firmly grasping the viewpoint that Indochina was a single battlefield, and fully understanding our

army's international obligation, the General Staff and the General Department guided the troops in achieving a strategic and combat alliance with the fraternal troops and people of Laos and Cambodia on the battlefields of the two nations during the resistance wars against the French, against the United States, and against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and contributed to building a solid alliance of the three fraternal nations in the Indochinese Peninsula.

When reviewing in a brief manner the 40-year process of maturation and development of the General Staff from "have not" to "have" and from small to large, 40 years of extremely rich and complicated activities of the strategic staff organ under the circumstances of the nation having to cope with many large, strong, and impetuous enemy aggressors, etc., we can clearly see that the teachings of President Ho during the first days after the formation of the General Staff were very creative, correct, basic, and true, pointed the way for the command, the staff organ, and our entire army to win one increasingly larger victory after another.

First of all, the General Staff always had to be "the important and secret organ of the Party." That was a basic problem of decisive importance in determining the direction of construction and development of the General Staff with regard to politics and all staff activities, and in guiding the thought and action of command and staff organs at all levels and of all staff cadres, in the past, at present, and in the future. Throughout its 40 years of its existence and development our General Staff has been the strategic staff organ of the Party, a reliable, effective tool of the Supreme Command, the central element for studying operational plans, recommending basic matters regarding military science and art, and contributing to drafting the military line, and the organ which directly implements the military line of the Party and the strategic decisions of the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau. The leadership and guidance of the Political Bureau, the direct supervision of the Military Commission, and the efforts of the General Staff were the main roots of and direct reasons for the maturation and growth of our army's highest staff organ and determined the historic role and great effect of the General Staff and the command organs at all levels during past wars as well as in the present situation.

Second, the missions of the General Staff are to "skillfully organize and train the army; have clear understanding of the enemy's situation and our situation; draft clever strategies; and organize effective, secret, rapid, prompt, and accurate command to defend all enemies and defend the accomplishments of the revolution," as President Ho Chi Minh pointed out succinctly and fully. Those are the most distinctive features of the basic functions of the General Staff and of all staff organs at all levels. Throughout 40 years of development and activity the General Staff has continually endeavored to raise its level so that it could fulfill more and more fully, with increasingly higher quality, those very difficult and glorious missions. The General Staff has always firmly grasped the line of all-round people's war by the entire population and the line of building people's armed forces consisting of the three types of troops, and has been concerned with building up the main-force troops, the local troops, and the militia and self-defense forces, along with the relevant organs, to enable the mass armed forces to become more and more

extensive and strong and the people's army to advance to a regular, modern status at an increasingly higher level. At the same time, it has been very concerned with training that is appropriate to actual combat, and has especially paid attention to cultivating and training cadres, organized short-term training classes in the early period and when there were conditions for doing so held long-term training classes. Today we have an entire system of institutes, higher schools, and mid-level schools for the all-round training of cadres so that they can be capable of fulfilling their mission of commanding troops under the conditions of increasingly greater quantities of increasingly newer weapons and technical facilities.

The General Staff has paid all-out attention to grasping the enemy's situation, and regards that as one of the basic prerequisites for effectively assisting the Supreme Command in making timely, accurate strategic decisions and winning great victories in many campaigns in the various time periods, especially in the strategic offensives and the strategic general offensives. Under the guidance of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the General Staff has especially invested its intelligence and effort in combat guidance based on the Party's people's war line, and has drafted strategies and plans, created positions and force, taken advantage of opportunities, and continually successfully matched wits with the strategic staffs of professional, powerful aggressor armies. The General Staff has continually be concerned with ensuring that the army-wide system of organization and command is increasingly perfected, at the strategic, campaign, and tactical levels, with regard to accuracy, timeliness, and the maintenance of secrecy and surprise. Because it knew how to learn lessons and grasp the most essential matters the General Staff has fulfilled its greatest, most important missions in its function of serving as the strategic staff organ which directly serves the guidance of the Supreme Command, and has been affirmed and commended by the Party and state for having done so.

Third, the General Staff has always obeyed Uncle Ho's admonition to "go all-out to study while working; with determination, anything can be accomplished no matter how difficult; we will certainly be able to build a strong, skilled staff sector that is worthy of the resourceful, creative, heroic, and indomitable Vietnamese nation." That was both a sincere, profound admonition by the beloved father of the armed forces, and a firm belief of the brilliant leader of the revolution and Vietnamese revolutionary war. The maturation and growth of the General Staff during the past 40 years are eloquent historical realities which have affirmed the teaching and confidence of Uncle Ho as being entirely correct, and also affirmed that the General Staff and the staff organs at all levels in the army have thoroughly carried out the directive of Uncle Ho and have transformed his prophecy into reality. The General Staff has paid all-out attention to recapitulating experiences in order to transform them into theory and principles, into "lessons" regarding the staff work, and has regarded that as the best, most practical way to improve the knowledge and professional ability of the staff organs and of all staff cadres. Even during the first days of the period of its formation, from 1945 to just before the Border Campaign in 1950, in addition to adding to cadres and perfecting its organization the General Staff continually organized self-cultivation and training, held training classes for staff cadres, and created a work style of grasping the enemy's situation and our situation, drafting reports and plans,

writing directives and orders, improving communications and cryptography techniques, improving map skills, etc. When it had conditions for coming into contact with modern military science via the theory and experience of the Soviet Army, the General Staff at an early date paid attention to studying staff work in modern warfare. Especially the organization and command of coordinated combat by combat arms and armed forces branches were applied creatively to the actual conditions of Vietnam. Another outstanding feature was that throughout its 40 years of activity the General Staff always closely monitored the battlefield, participated in the campaigns, closely controlled the building up of the armed forces, and regarded them as a "life source" of the staff work and as principal objects which the General Staff, has the mission of guiding and organizing to carry out the Party's line and strategic decisions, and also as places for testing the correctness of the staff work and for supplementing, developing, and increasingly perfecting the staff work, military art, and the military line.

One of the successes of the staff work and one of the important experiences of the General Staff is the solidarity and close coordination between the elements of the strategic staff organ and the organs of the Ministry of National Defense, especially the Political General Department, the Rear Services General Department, and the Technical General Department, which together promptly and effectively served the guidance of the Supreme Command and took the initiative in coordinating with the other organs of the state, with the economic-technical sectors, and with the party committee echelons and local governmental administrations so that they could together mobilize and organize the entire army and population resolutely and fully in order to carry out the line and military missions of the Party.

At present our entire Party, population, and army are endeavoring to fulfill the two strategic missions: building socialism and defending the socialist Fatherland and fulfilling international obligations with Laos and Cambodia.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers, are waging a multi-faceted war of destruction and a border encroachment war, while threatening to wage a large-scale war of aggression against our country.

The great undertaking of building and consolidating national defense by all the people by a nation that is complete, independent, and socialist, the enterprise of solidly defending our Fatherland in face of the plots of a new enemy, are posing many basic and urgent problems that must be resolved. The General Staff has a great responsibility toward the requirements of those missions.

Developing fine traditions, applying its valuable experiences, and on the basis of the present missions, the General Staff and the staff organs at all levels always remember the teachings of the great Uncle Ho and are certain to endeavor to continue to brilliantly fulfill all missions assigned by the Party.

It is necessary to fully understand the political line and military line of the Party. All of our staff cadres must always firmly grasp and correctly

implement the Party's lines in all things. They must ensure the military line of the Party in the present period of building and defending the Fatherland, the line of national defense by all the people, the people's armed forces, and people's war to defend the Fatherland to be manifested in the thoughts, organization, and action of the entire army and population as well as within the organs.

They must fulfill all missions assigned by the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the National Defense Commission, and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. They must guide and organize the building of increasingly more powerful armed forces and make our army increasingly reliable and modern, continually perfect the army's organization, structure, leadership and command, equipment and technical weapons, and the system of orders and statutes, and train the army in accordance with the mission of solidly defending the Fatherland to enable our army to become increasingly strong and seasoned. At the same time, they must provide guidance and organize implementation to ensure that the armed forces have a high degree of combat readiness, be more skillful in grasping the enemy's situation, have more successful, creative operational plans under all circumstances, ensure the increasing perfection of all aspects, ensure the organization of efficient, rapid, prompt, secret, and accurate command under all circumstances, endeavor to gradually automate command. They must guide and organize the implementation of the system of the People's Army, along with the people's public security forces, opposing the multifaceted war of destruction, oppose the border encroachment war, oppose negative social phenomena, and fulfill well our international responsibilities toward Laos and Cambodia, etc.

In the present situation of our nation, in order to fulfill the two strategic missions of building socialism and defending the socialist Fatherland, the army has the mission of participating in economic construction, so the General Staff must thoroughly understand the economic line of the Party, firmly grasp scientific, economic, and technical knowledge, organize and command the forces during economic work in order to attain high productivity, quality, and effectiveness and, along with the organs, tightly manage the material base, systematically build up the army, and contribute to, along with the entire population, building a rich, strong nation.

It is necessary to continue to strengthen the General Staff and the staff organs at all levels. On the basis of the major experiences of 43 years of activity and the requirements of the present missions, it is necessary to draft, complete, and promulgate statutes regarding the staff work and resolutely work in accordance with the professional style of these statutes. The General Staff and the entire staff sector must strive to raise its level to equal their missions and be worthy of being the staff of powerful people's armed forces, of a revolutionary, regular, modern army, of people's war to defend the Fatherland under modern conditions, and of an all-round, unified, unified national defense of all the people. They must continue to improve their existing cadres and urgently train a corps of successor cadres. On the basis of the common requirements regarding the quality and ability of the cadres, and of the characteristics and requirements of the staff work in the new situation, all staff cadres in the units throughout the armed forces, especially the General Staff, must be completely loyal to the revolution,

absolutely obey the leadership of the Party, fully carry out the directives and resolutions of the Party, the laws of the state, and the directives and orders of the commanders, while being expert in staff work, be highly principled, be conscious of strict organization and discipline, have an urgent, accurate work style, have political agility, and have all-round military, political, economic, legal, and scientific-technical knowledge.

These are essential, urgent requirements with regard to the staff work, the staff organs, and the staff organs, in order to contribute to "enabling the staff branch to be strong, talented, and worthy of the resourceful, creative, heroic, and indomitable Vietnamese nation," as President Ho taught.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR MILITARY SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Major General Nguyen Duong Han: "On Selecting Students for Military Schools"]

[Text] Selecting students for military schools is an extremely important problem which directly affects the quality of the training of officers at the schools. It also exerts a long-range effect on the corps of officers and on increasing our army's fighting strength.

During the past several years the policy of changing over from the application system to the military student recruitment system has been positively implemented by the sectors, echelons, units, localities, and schools. Youth inside and outside the army have widely responded to it. Therefore, the military student recruitment work has attained good results and initial conclusions are being reached which confirm its correctness and accuracy.

To do a good job of selecting students the army schools must resolve the following two problems:

- First, unifying knowledge and viewpoints in selecting first-year students.
- Second, achieving unity with regard to guidance and implementation.

It is necessary to take practical viewpoints and a developmental viewpoint in selecting people to study in military schools:

The selection of students for the military schools has a broad social nature and is a scientific matter which must be organized very scientifically. Therefore, it is necessary to firmly grasp the practical viewpoints and the new developmental viewpoint in order to fulfill the missions and requirements regarding the selection of military students. Specifically:

The determination of requirements regarding the quantity and quality of students selected to attend the schools, and the selection norms, categories, and standards must be based on the characteristics and requirements of building a modern people's army in the new situation of the revolution and the characteristics and new requirements of officer training.

The activities of officers are very glorious but also very complicated activities which are full of hardships and sacrifice. Their labor is a special kind of labor which is always tense. Our army of today has large quantities of modern weapons and equipment and has undergone major development with regard to organization, construction, and combat. Therefore, officers must have good political quality and revolutionary virtue, have all-round knowledge, have a high professional military level, and be able to master weapons and technical equipment, and firmly grasp military science and art and the art of organization, command, and leadership. The present war to defend the Fatherland is clearly posing for the officer corps many new requirements and thus specific requirements regarding the selection of military students.

Along with development regarding organization and technical military equipment, the military specialities have expanded and are in the process of developing. Thus the selection of students for the military schools must meet the general requirements while also being appropriate to the training goals and requirements of each school and each specialized military branch.

In the selection of military students it is necessary to concentrate on the good resolution of two aspects: military education guidance and the organization of student selection. There must be combined measures and it is necessary to bring into play the combined strength of the party and state organs, the schools, the units, and society must be brought into play in propaganda, education, and proselytizing to bring about a psychological transformation and create vocational motivation, while at the same time organizing selection to ensure the numerical requirements, the quality conditions, and the correct categories.

When selecting military students it must be affirmed that standards are very strict laws and cannot be arbitrary. Quantity norms are a requirement the accuracy of which must be ensured, for they are related to cadre training plans and plans to build the armed forces. At present the number of students that must be recruited is not large, but because of high quality requirements and because the students must be appropriate to each school and specialized military branch, ensuring numbers is not without difficulties. Therefore, it is necessary to affirm that numerical and quality norms are two important requirements. It is necessary to struggle against manifestations of partialism and individualism and failing to realize the long-range benefit of the whole and thus holding back the good people and sending people who do not fully meet the standards to attend officer schools.

At present there are two main categories of students trained at the military schools: military personnel and youths outside the army. Both categories has its strengths and weaknesses, but in the actual course of training it has been observed that if there is good organization and coordination those strengths and weaknesses can be mutually supplementing and supporting. Military personnel must be regarded as the hard-core component, in order to take positive steps to cultivate them and have a good policy to increase the ratio of military personnel selected to 50 to 60 percent, while also paying attention to the category of youths outside the army in order to bring young students who are outstanding youth union members into the officer schools. Of

course, whether they are military personnel or youths they must meet the stipulated standards.

The military student selection standards are not identical for those for selecting students to study in the higher state schools. All students who want to be admitted must first of all be fully qualified politically, have good moral quality, volunteer, and have correct and solid motivation for choosing a military career. It must be stressed that while ensuring the foremost standards regarding politics, voluntariness, and proper motivation, it is necessary to regard the health standard as being very important, especially with regard to the sectors with high requirements with regard to physical strength. Furthermore, the cultural standard should not be regarded lightly, or looked down upon, especially with regard to the specialized scientific-technical sectors. Of course, with regard to each category the cultural requirements differ. With regard to military personnel who are fulfilling their military obligations, due to their circumstances their review and study of secondary school-level subjects is limited. When being evaluated or when taking academic entrance examinations, they cannot be regarded the same as youths outside the army, but it is essential that they have a secondary school education, as required by the training objectives, and that they undertake strict entrance examinations.

In organizing the scientific selection of students to enter the military schools, there must be a single selection system: the system of direct student selection.

Under the circumstances of the military obligation law and the law regarding officers having been promulgated, the army schools have been codified and placed in the system of state schools, the change over from the enrollment system to the recruitment system was a correct decision of long-range significance. Therefore, the selection of students (military personnel or youths) to the military schools must be based on a single system, the system of military student recruitment.

To improve the effectiveness and quality of student selection it is necessary to apply the form of direct student selection, i.e. directly select each category and person, with direct selection by the schools. The schools must directly carry out the various aspects of student recruitment, and bear principal and ultimate responsibility for ensuring the quantity and quality of students selected for their schools. The school principals are directly responsible for organizing leadership, along with specialized cadres who have been fully trained. That organization is responsible for operating annually in accordance with a plan and tight work schedule from the beginning of the school year.

It is necessary to build a truly scientific organizational structure that is responsible for military student selection at each management echelon and at the Ministry of National Defense level. In the general organizational structure, from top to bottom, many components and organs participate and operate according to their functions, and are responsible for researching and preparing student recruitment circulars, directives, and plans for the Ministry, for helping the Ministry and the commanders assign norms and

organize plan implementation in accordance with the promulgated regulations, and for organizing coordination and cooperation by the organs and sectors in order to fulfill the missions. In each school, the specialized cadres and organizations are responsible for researching, drafting plans, editing materials, organizing propaganda and vocational guidance, going to the grass roots, and organizing annual student selection in accordance with the guidance of the upper echelon.

In organizing the selection of military students, cooperation among the schools, units, and localities is a very important element in ensuring the fulfillment of the schools' student recruitment requirements. Every year the local military commands have two major tasks: troop recruitment and student recruitment. Close coordination is required to fulfill both missions with high effectiveness and good quality. The annual student recruitment norm must be part of the troop recruitment norms assigned by the Ministry of National Defense to each locality. In order to build up the ranks of cadres to serve for a long period of time and occupy the key positions in the armed forces, the forces, the localities must pay attention to student recruitment, give priority to and create favorable conditions for selecting good seeds and outstanding youths to attend the military schools, and avoid the situation of being more concerned with troop recruitment than the recruitment of military students.

In view of the requirements to train officers to defend the socialist Fatherland and build a modern regular army in the new situation, and the increasingly difficult missions of the institutes and schools, the task of selecting students to attend military schools has increasingly greater requirements and has become a major policy of the party and state. With the unification of knowledge and basic viewpoints and unity with regard to the organization of guidance and implementation, it is certain that in the years we will bring about a strong transformation in the selection of students to attend the military schools.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF OFFICER CANDIDATES' PRACTICAL SKILLS URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 85 pp 39-50

[Article by Maj Gen Nguyen Duong Han: "Improve the Practical Skills of Officer Schools Students"]

[Text] The basic objective of the improvement of quality of teaching and study is training officers comprehensively, including political quality and practical ability.

In recent years the schools have made many all-out efforts to bring about an important transformation in the quality of training. They have supplemented the units with a rather large number of cadres with increasingly better quality, and contributed positively to building up and developing the armed forces and to defeating the enemy on the battlefields. However, in comparison to the requirements the quality of cadre training is still low, especially with regard to practical ability. That has posed for the military schools an important problem: paying more attention to forging and bolstering the practical ability of students, especially those of the officer training schools. A considerable number of the students of officers schools are youths just out of general schools; the rest, although military personnel, are only enlisted men and in some cases have only just completed recruit training and do not yet know very much about military matters, have not had much exposure to modern weapons and equipment, and have never done command or management work. Because they are well-educated they can assimilate theory relatively easily, but practical ability cannot be obtained easily. Therefore, with regard to the officer schools cultivation is extremely important with regard to both theory and practical ability, but in the final analysis theory is studied to attain the goal of having practical ability according to everyone's position and responsibility.

In the present situation, our army's missions of fighting on the border, maintaining combat readiness, and training are very urgent. Our cadres must often assume responsibility for commanding and managing troops in such an urgent situation, so training and cultivation so that the cadres who graduate from the schools can quickly begin their work and fulfill their missions are urgent requirements.

equipment, from the most ordinary and simple, such as maps, compasses, and binoculars to modern equipment, in order to fully exploit their capabilities in combat. Furthermore, they must know how to organize the command of combat under differing conditions with regard to the enemy, terrain, climate, and weather. In fighting encroaching enemy troops when they are attacking or on the defensive, fighting in formations or independently in small detachments, fighting under the conditions of rough terrain and severe weather, etc., the commanders must be creative and apply basic principles if they are to win victory.

Officers who graduate from the schools and return to the units are people who directly train the troops under their command. In that regard, all officers must be "military pedagogs." The training of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men differs considerably from the training of students in schools.

In the units, the basic-level officers must train people whose levels differ in a rather complicated way and are not relatively uniform, as are those of students who have been selected in accordance with a certain standard. In a unit there are many different categories of enlisted men with varying educational levels. Training in the units must be carried out interspersed and combined with many other missions of the unit. The basic-level officers must often provide both technical and tactical training and in such common subjects as close-order drill, carrying out orders, etc., and do not have conditions for specialized training, as in the schools. Thus the officers themselves must have all-round competence. With regard to some matters, both theoretical and practical, officers must be as well qualified as engineers or specialized technical personnel. In fact, if they are weak with regard to theory they inevitably will not be able to pass on the necessary information, and if they are not skilled in practice they cannot give model demonstrations, so the unit cannot be well trained or perform its tasks correctly.

Although when studying in schools students received practical training, they will have to receive training in the future, for that practical training consisted only of a few simple lessons on a subject that were drawn up by the instructors. When they join units, the students must teach real subjects so that the unit can act. Therefore, they cannot merely "mouth" the lessons they learned in school or which they noted or assimilated when studying in school.

In the units the officers must, on the basis of the training directives and orders of the upper echelon and the requirements, select methods, forms, and locations, and create training materials (models, training aids, etc.) so that training can be effective. It may be said that they must both do the work of the elements serving training in the schools. They also bear full responsibility for the results of training and the level of combat readiness, as well as for all other tasks of their unit.

Officers must also be people who do a good job of managing units. That is an extremely important requirement which can be fulfilled only with great efforts. In general, the schools, instructors, and students also tend to regard that requirement lightly. Many places only pay attention to study to raise technical and tactical areas, and have not yet truly paid attention to forming a command style and a style of work and managing troops. In general,

when they leave the schools officers are still very weak with regard to troop management and often have one of two deficiencies: either they are too rigid, inflexible, and authoritative, and look down on the masses or are too militaristic, or are rightist, relax discipline, and follow along behind the masses. Important reasons for those deficiencies are failure to fully understand the troop management principles of a revolutionary army and lack of practical experience. They only understand some general principles and when they run up against difficulties and complications they usually only struggle with them to the best of their ability. The training and supplementation of an officer who is skilled in managing troops is not a simple matter, for the management of people (as well as the management of material-technical means) is an art. It demands not only correct understanding but also correct attitudes and methods.

At present, the basic units of our army have many enlisted men and noncommissioned officers the time-in-service and age of whom are approximately equal to those of the platoon leaders, the people who manage and command them. Their abilities, knowledge, requirements, and life styles are very varied. The basic-level cadres, especially the detachment cadres, must manage and command in such a way as to bring everyone's talents into play. If that is to be accomplished, the command cadres must grasp the basic matters of the science of military management. They must also know how to flexibly apply those matters in the actual day-to-day work, closely combine measures to educate, motivate, and encourage troops and administrative measures, and combine voluntariness with compulsion, in order to maintain discipline in the units at all times and in all places, including difficult times and in complicated environments when the units experience violations of discipline. When only truly skilled command cadres can appropriately deal with them and bring about good results. Otherwise, there can be regrettable consequences. All cadres must not only be exemplary in all regards but must also truly sympathize with and love the troops, respect their dignity, bring into play their consciousness of collective mastership, and continually be concerned with the material and spiritual lives of the men. The commanders may have no ability or little ability with regard to some aspects, such as art, physical education and sports, increasing production, etc., but they must know how to organize unit activities in those regards. They must know how to fully utilize the capabilities of the unit and know how to encourage and make full use of the key people in all movements, in order to improve their units, material and spiritual lives and create in the units a cosy, harmonious atmosphere, a spirit of comradeship, combined strength, and solidarity and cooperation in combat and work.

The command cadres at the detachment level, as well as those at all levels, are the heads of the units. The commanders at all levels are people who represent the upper echelon and, collectively, their own level, and are the unit's highest commander with regard to the military, political, rear services, and technical aspects. The commanders are under the direct leadership of the party organization at their level. Therefore, the commanders have many relationships which must be resolved in correct accordance with the principles of the Party. Only with the correct resolution of those relationships can they contribute to strengthening the revolutionary nature of, and solidarity between, the cadres and men and solidarity between

the army and the people. Perhaps before entering the officers' schools the students were general school students who do not yet have much experience and have not yet formed many relationships. But once they have joined their units, even at the small unit level, all cadres must establish good relations with all categories in order to have conditions for fulfilling all missions well.

Thus the practical ability of officers is all-round ability which includes both theory and practice, both ability to grasp principles and experience in applying principles in lively, complicated actual situations, both combat and development, and the management of both people and material-technical bases. It is an objective that must be attained in the process of education, cultivation, and training in schools. It is the starting point for examining, determining, and resolving all training relationships. At the same time, it is the principal standard for evaluating the quality of training and cultivation in the schools. Fully understanding which practical skills in which officer must be fully trained is the initial basis on which the schools can do a good job of fulfilling their function. On the basis of the skills that must be taught, the schools must review their contents and curricula to determine whether they are appropriate, whether the teaching plans and training methods of the instructors and the forms and measures of managing and forging students of the management cadres, whether there are sufficient and appropriate training fields and training aids, etc., and whether the knowledge of the schools is sufficient to enable the students to have a basis on which to fulfill their missions in the units.

Our schools are still experiencing many difficulties and weaknesses. The schools' cadres and instructors are weak and in short supply, and are especially weak with regard to actual practice. Their material bases are deficient. Official instructional materials are only now being edited or drafted. The training time is very urgent, etc. But they cannot make the excuse of difficulties to lower requirements regarding the practical ability of the officers that are trained. We must attain high quality on the basis of simultaneously train and consolidate and build the schools. Each school must overcome its difficulties and bring into play all existing capabilities in order to improve the quality of training officers to have practical ability.

2. Take appropriate steps in the process of educating, training, and cultivating students.

As stated above, the practical ability of officers is a synthesis of many kinds of activities. Some activities have a leadership and command nature, some activities are specialized technical activities. All types of activities have their own laws and demand appropriate forms and measures. The officers in each sector, furthermore, are trained in different ways. Therefore, on the basis of the training requirements the schools must have training and educational forms that are appropriate to each type of activity for which the students will be responsible. Only thereby can they ensure high quality in training officers to have good practical ability.

The experience of the schools shows that the question of whether or not the basic skills of students are formed and consolidated depends above all on the

quality of the curricula, the quality of the contents of instructional materials, and course outlines, and also on the instructional skills of the instructors and the training guidance of the management cadres.

With regard to the work of military schools, we instituted a system of training curricula which was approved and officially promulgated by the Ministry. They constitute a program for organizing training that has a scientific basis and was recapitulated over the course of many years of experimentation. In that program, many matters have been resolved well and were made principles and standards. For example, the theory and practice ratios were determined so that they would be appropriate to the requirements of training to improve the practical ability of students at officers' schools (between 60 and 80 percent of the training time is devoted to practice). However, the contents and measures of each lecture is still determined by the schools. Therefore, in the training process the schools must pay attention to discovering contents that are not yet rational or appropriate to the responsibilities the students will have to bear once they leave the school, so that they can be promptly supplemented and corrected. It is necessary to continually include in the curricula and study plans the new developments of military science, military technology, and military art. Especially, the schools must include in their lessons actual experiences that have been assimilated and recapitulated, and the latest experiences of the battlefields. Actual experiences are the most correct tests of theory in a specific time, time, an circumstance. Tying in actual experiences with their corresponding theoretical contents not only enables the students to realize the rich, varied nature of actual military activities, and at the same time enables them to apply what they learned in school flexibly and creatively to actual work and development. They must not only introduce good experiences but also introduce painful lessons learned from battles and instances in which we did not fulfill our missions. The instructors can analyze carefully, or merely bring up so that the students can discuss them, problems which they believe are most incisive and relevant, so that later they can be applied (in the case of good experiences) or avoided (in the case of lessons regarding deficiencies and mistakes). It is possible to select the combat experiences of our soldiers and people in the recent liberation wars and national defense wars, especially the increasingly rich actual experiences of the units on the battlefields. We must immediately seek out the experiences of the actual instructors, cadres, and students in the past, or when assigned to units on the battlefields, for those are the most immediate, liveliest experiences and have the greatest effect. But they cannot be included in the curricula arbitrarily, with research or adequate attention to the scientific nature of the military education and training curricula in the schools. The optimal direction for resolving those problems is to increase the fundamental, systematized nature of the training curricula, and to have basic, solid training methods. On the basis of those basic, solid skills officers can do new things and apply new things creatively.

Therefore, in order to train officers with ability to act, from the point of view of organization, training methods, contents, and curricula, the schools must enable students to have basic levels with regard to both theory and practice, but practice cannot be separated from theory.

The actual situation of development and combat clearly indicate that the weaknesses and deficiencies in the practical ability of young officers mainly arise from two weaknesses: theory and practical ability, and their ability to grasp basic principles and utilize them. Sometimes mechanical, imitative, inflexible acts result from failure to understand theory or principles, but merely restricting oneself to a framework of practical ability. Some comrades at the schools only study and train mechanically and lack foundations, when they return to their units they are not sufficiently well-trained to explain actual problems that are encountered or the concerns of the troops. On the other hand, some comrades only have a general knowledge of theory, so when they command or train troops they do not make the correct moves, which results in poor results in training and poor performance in combat. It is necessary to avoid such incorrect viewpoints as regarding practical ability as essentially or solely being practical skills. One also should not understand practical training as the passing on of practical skills but forget that it is the principal phase enabling students to grasp theory and principles solidly, incisively, and specifically.

It is regrettable that when emphasizing the requirement of improving the practical ability of officers some schools have overemphasized practical, patchwork training and are afraid to speak of theory, teach principles, or analyze experiences. On the other hand, many schools have arbitrarily reduced the time and contents of practical training and have paid little attention to improving the quality of practical training. They have not fully understood the slogan of training at all times and in all places, of training students from the time they enter the school to the time they leave the school, training in classrooms, in lecture halls, on drill fields or on maneuvers, firing live ammunition in the field, and training in political activities and in daily life, such as the maintenance of weapons and equipment, physical education and sports, and increasing production, and in taking turns serving as cadres at the schools. Some schools have not truly transformed their activities and study in the schools into real, lively model lessons for the students. That has considerably restricted the ability of the students to advance.

A phase that has contributed importantly to the ability of students when in the schools is the period of on-the-job training in the units. The schools must study and draft plans very meticulously, set specific, explicit requirements, and take steps to monitor guide, and forge students positively and rationally. They must, along with the units to which the students will go for on-the-job training, discuss the goals, requirements, and measures and agree on a division of responsibility. The students must fully understand the goals and requirements that must be met in the process of on-the-job training. They must be fully prepared with regard to the actual situation of the unit and to the on-the-job training methods and plans. After taking on-the-job training they must promptly recapitulate and evaluate results, and each individual must report on his own results.

During the recent period many schools have organized effective on-the-job training. The students not only obtained much valuable real material to supplement their knowledge and improve their ability to command and creatively apply principles but also contributed resolving a number of difficult problems

in the units and by that means contributed to the schools' scientific research work.

In the process of on-the-job training, and in the future, when they leave the school and join a unit, the students cannot avoid confusion and inexperience. No matter what, theory and practice will remain separate and there will be a certain distance between the schools and the units. In the process of training and education, the schools can only teach according to the most general conditions of all units and all battlefields, not according to the separate conditions of a particular theater or unit. The schools can only teach and train students in close accord with the missions for which they will be responsible. The capability to act taught in the schools has a high comprehensive nature, but when they join a unit it is a matter of application. Thus there must be a period of familiarization and of accumulating experience.

Both theory and practice indicate that in order to reduce the distance between theory and practice and between the schools and the units efforts are required on the part of both instructors and students. The schools must have appropriate organizations and measures to appeal to the students to increase their independent thinking and heighten their consciousness of self-reliance in the process of study and training. Instructors and management must guide and motivate the students to positively and actively participate, with high quality, in the discussions and in scientific research, a to participate in reporting on specialized topics, and do a good job of carrying out map exercises. In such tasks, before carrying them out the instructors must guide students to an adequate degree and orient their thinking toward matters which must be studied and resolved. Finally, instructors must point out to students specific deficiencies in their knowledge and especially the lack of rationality in the process of studying and resolving problem.

The research topics and the direction of training students are always tied up with actual combat and development on the battlefields and in the units. The schools must continually have the students study the newest schemes of the enemy, study and train under the most frequently encountered actual combat conditions, such as sudden changes in circumstances, the lack of preparation time, various kinds of complicated terrain, and severe weather conditions (rain, heat, darkness, etc.). The schools must enable the students to continually grasp the situations of the unit and the battlefield. It is necessary to apply the method of assigning students who have been selected to work in a certain sector to separate classes at the beginning of the last period of the session. Those classes must have study and training materials that are appropriate to the missions and characteristics of each sector and unit to which the students will be assigned. The instructors will introduce those classes in-depth to the characteristics of the terrain, the enemy, and ourselves in those places, and will research, study, and train in accordance with those specific conditions. That working method helps the students to become accustomed to the actual situation, reduce the period of confusion and inexperience when they join units, and create better conditions for them to fulfill their missions.

The schools must closely combine education and training and consider the voluntariness of the students with compulsory organizational measures. They

[illegible]

matters require assistance by the upper echelon. Some problems require the assistance and aid of the units and of the sector, the echelons, and the localities in the area in which troops are stationed or on a nationwide scale. Therefore, there must be a complete transformation and coordination of efforts by the sectors and echelons if there is to be a rapid resolution of problems relevant to improving the quality of student training in the schools. Outstanding in that regard are the following principal, urgent problems:

First, it is necessary to draft and perfect the contents of training curricula and plans in the schools and the specialized training sectors. At the same time, it is necessary to positively promote the preparation of materials, course outlines, and reference materials, and eventually the preparation and printing of text books, in order to have research materials during the study process. The matter of curricula has been discussed in detail above. In order to obtain good textbook materials quickly, in addition to guiding the contents and direction of their preparation it is necessary to help the schools reduce the troublesome red tape in the process of approving and publishing those materials, as well as in many other aspects.

Second, it is necessary to create sufficient material bases for training to ensure that high effectiveness is attained in the process of practical study. Maximum efforts must be made to supply to the schools the necessary material facilities, weapons, and equipment, so that they have the modern weapons and equipment that the units have. It may be necessary to transfer some modern weapons and war facilities from the units to the schools so that the officer candidates can practice with them in the schools and not be inexperienced when they are assigned to units with such weapons and equipment. However, it is also necessary to realize that in future years many difficulties will continue to be encountered in that regard, with regard to funds, materiel, POL, and equipment. Therefore, the schools must find all rational ways, in view of the actual circumstances, and should not rely on aid from the upper echelon or wait for modern teaching equipment which is unobtainable at present. They must emphasize the improvement of teaching facilities, and at the same time must fully utilize the existing facilities in instruction. They must continue to promote the movement to develop innovations and improve teaching facilities, and include all categories in the school in the movement. They must correctly maintain the evaluation and review system of the scientific council, make prompt commendations, and communicate, disseminate, and widely apply the approved innovations to teaching and study in the school system.

Third, it is necessary to build a balanced, complete corps of instructors with sufficient numbers and plentiful successor forces, and with increasingly higher political quality and scientific levels. Within the corps of instructors it is essential that there be cultivated hard-core forces and skilled sector-leading instructors. During the time before we have a corps of instructors who meet the requirements, especially the practical instructors, the schools must have plans to improve their existing instructors so that they can fulfill their present missions and gradually satisfy the long-range requirements and missions. They must resolutely reduce to the minimum the number of teachers who have not yet graduated from general middle schools, received basic training, or studied or worked at the echelon or in positions which they have the mission of teaching. The schools, departments, and

faculties must take the initiative in cultivating their cadres. To carry out that task, it is necessary to apply many forms and measures that are appropriate to the actual situation of the schools. They must implement the slogans of studying while working, of well-qualified people supervising less-qualified people, and of mutual cultivation by means of model lectures, trial lectures, and scientific seminars. Conditions should be created so that the teachers can participate in maneuvers and visit the units as battlefields. The training periods at the beginning of the year or the beginning of the class must be regarded as compulsory study periods for all instructors and cadres in the schools. The schools should also have specific plans to select teachers to study in the necessary classes and schools. At the same time, they must select students with good knowledge and ability in the basic subjects so that they can be given additional training and added to the corps of instructors, or discover in the units capable, experienced cadres with a talent for teaching and request their transfer to the schools to serve as instructors and management cadres.

An important matter in the work of the schools that is closely related to the organs and sectors is the creation of good sources of students. At present, every year the officers' schools must recruit a rather large number of students. In accordance with the stipulations of the Ministry, the schools are authorized to recruit both military personnel and youths. In order to ensure the selection of students in correct accordance with stipulations, in addition to the responsibility of the schools, a major responsibility is shared by the units, and especially by the command echelons, the political organs, and the Party and Youth Union organizations of the basic units, the local military organs, and the basic party organizations, governmental administrations, and Youth Union chapters in the general schools and localities. They will help the military schools with regard to vocational guidance the cultivation of sources, the preliminary selection of military personnel, and the selection of youths to study in the military schools.

A matter that is closely related to the guidance of organs above the Ministry level and the units is ensuring an appropriate balance between basic and advanced training and utilization and work assignment. At present, there is still an excessive disparity between the training capabilities of the schools and the requirements of the armed forces. Many units still must use a number of noncommissioned officers or officers who have not undergone basic training to command platoons and companies. The principal reason is that there has not been enough time to train them, but a reason that is no less important is that the assignment and utilization of officers once they leave the schools are not yet rational. A considerable number of officers are not assigned to the specialized sector for which they studied, or remain in their initial assignments too briefly to accumulate practical experience but are then promoted to higher positions. The ratio of officers assigned to the organs who have only basic training is still rather large. In order to resolve those irrationalities there must be close coordination between the cadre organs and the units and schools. The units must pay attention to rationally using, cultivating, and supervising officers who have just graduated from the schools so that they can quickly become accustomed to actual circumstances and fulfill the missions assigned them well.

The work of the schools is work of the whole army and is closely related to the Party, mass, and government organs. Ensuring officer training in general quantitatively and qualitatively, and improving the practical ability of newly trained officers in particular, must be the joint responsibility of the schools and units, and of many echelons and sectors, if good results are to be obtained. Of course, the schools are directly responsible. Although the objective circumstances are still beset with many difficulties, if the schools make the greatest possible subjective efforts they are certain to develop their existing good points, overcome their remaining problems, and fulfill their basic and advanced missions with increasingly higher quality.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 8 IN ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 55, pp 31-32

[Article by Maj Gen Le Khoa: "Some Opinions on Implementing Resolution 8"]

[Text] The Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee with regard to the resolution of "prices, wages, and money" to renovate the price and wage policies and the economic management mechanism. That was a great stride of revolutionary significance in the management mechanism of our country's socialist economy. One should not take the simple view that that is only a requirement of the goal of stabilizing the living conditions of the laboring people, the workers, the civil servants, and members of the armed forces. Its principal goals, as set forth by the Fifth Party Congress, are to stimulate the development of production with high labor productivity, protect property, and economic effectiveness, contribute to gradually creating sources of accumulation from within the socialist economy, further the completion of the socialist transformation, strengthen the state and collective economies, develop the family economy, contribute to strengthening national defense and security, resolutely oppose sabotage, and struggle against reactionary phenomena.

In endeavoring to gradually attain the above goals, an all-embracing matter at present is to eliminate the centralized subsidizing mechanism regarding prices and wages. That is an urgent requirement and a breakthrough factor of decisive importance in changing over entirely to economic accounting and socialist commerce on the basis of planning, and by struggle, bringing into play the collective mastership right of the laboring people and the initiative and creativity of the echelons, sectors and production-commercial bases throughout the nation.

The activities of the armed forces are a special kind of labor, two missions of which is to defend the Fatherland. At the same time, they have the mission of participating directly in production and contributing to creating wealth for society and meeting their own needs. Therefore, the implementation of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee in the armed forces is manifested in two respects.

First, the armed forces as forces who are supplied by society in all respects so that they can fulfill their combat missions. Therefore, their activities

do not belong to the category which implements the mode of socialist economic accounting.

Second, on the basis of their revolutionary nature and the characteristics of Vietnam, our armed forces have the mission of doing a relatively large amount of economic work, so there also some activities which are in the category of economic accounting and socialist commerce.

I. A Category Supplied by Society

Our large armed forces are supplied by society with large amount of material and money, which account for a rather large part of the redistribution of national income. The mode of supply is by means of the common necessities and salary mechanisms of society as a whole. The material needs of the armed forces are determined by the laws of war. However, that does not mean that the activities of the army are not dependent, or are only slightly dependent, on economic laws. They are also closely related to all contents regarding prices, salaries, and money dealt with in the resolution. It would be a mistake to think that because they are supplied the activities of troops are not in the production-commercial category and thus are not relevant to the recent shortcomings of our country's overall centralized bureaucratic-subsidizing mechanism. Our armed forces management mechanism, which lies within the overall mechanism, has good points but also deficiencies and other specific manifestations.

The problem is that we have not yet harmoniously applied both kinds of laws: the laws of war and the economic laws. From the point of view of society, there is often the tendency to overemphasize the economic laws and not fully realize the influences of the laws of war. Therefore, among the price, wage, materials supply, financial, and monetary policies we do not yet have sufficient appropriate policies, which causes difficulties in the development and combat missions of the armed forces. On the other hand, on the part of the armed forces, the characteristics and needs of war according to the requirements of the laws of war are stressed but there is failure to realize the need for supplies from economic activities and there are restrictions of the economic laws. Therefore, in the spheres of prices, wages, financial, money, consumption, etc., they have not taken into consideration prices and class struggles in market management; not taken into consideration the effectiveness of military economics when calculating military needs; and used more materials, budgetary, and cash than can be supplied by the upper mechanism. There are also units which rely on supplies from the state and have not yet strongly exploited their capabilities to meet part of their own needs. There are still many instances of corruption and waste. The supply and preferential policies are still patch-work and egalitarian and do not fully reflect the characteristics of the requirements of building a regular modern army, etc.

That Central Committee resolution includes many basic matters which apply to all, i.e. also to the armed forces, while some specific matters apply to the armed forces.

A. Regarding Wages

The present activities of the armed forces have been affirmed as special labor. On the basis of those characteristics and the basic principles in the salary sphere, especially the principles of the division of social labor and distribution according to labor, there is a more explicit policy, which the resolution states clearly: "The salaries of officers and specialized military personnel in the armed forces and public security forces must be higher than those of the cadres and personnel in the sectors and trades involving hard labor."

With regard to national defense production workers and personnel, there are also more preferential treatment policies than those applicable to other comparable workers in society.

It is guaranteed that noncommissioned officers and enlisted men will receive the necessary food rations and that they will be in accord with the general situation and sufficient to ensure the production of labor of each kind of combat arm and armed forces branch. Furthermore, they receive allowances to ensure that they receive the full rationed amounts of some essential goods and consumer goods, depending on their ranks and seniority.

In the situation of the economy still experiencing difficulties and having major imbalances, that also represents a major effort on the part of the Party and state, which are concerned for the armed forces. Of course, the present economic situation does not allow us to meet all at once all needs regarding the policy, which must become gradually more rational.

As for the goal of gradually stabilizing living conditions, as is the case with regard to the policies and measures which are implemented in a unified manner, as set forth by the resolution, in order to eliminate the system of supplying materials at deficit prices, eliminating ration stamps, implement the paying of cost-of-living allowances according to the area, adjusting regional allowances, uniformly. The mode of implementation will continue to be on the basis of the armed forces being ensured the full quantities allocated annually by the state. If there is a disparity in prices when goods are distributed, the state organs will make up for the difference.

We must firmly grasp the thoughts and goals of the policies, which are tied in with the interests and responsibilities of each cadre and enlisted man and create a motive force for furthering the fulfillment of all missions. It is necessary to understand the contents of each policy toward each category and closely relate money to goods. All goods must be expressed in terms of monetary value; troop strength must be grasped in detail, accurately, and promptly. Although a large quantity of money is used it is necessary to practice economy and not release large sums of money onto the market, limit buying and selling for money, and not allow money to reach the hands of private individuals, etc.

B. Regarding Prices, Finances, and Currency

Prices are a major, very complicated problem. They must accurately reflect the law of value and play a role in the initial phase of the period of

transition, not only in production but also in consumption. Prices must be based on value, especially on social value, and must not be arbitrary. The present resolution is intended to eliminate the centralized bureaucratic and subsidizing system in the sphere of prices, and is one of the important breakthrough factors in guiding the economy to stimulate dynamism and responsiveness so that commercial activities can be effective, and use prices indirectly planning the components of the national economy, indirectly planning the collective economic component, and guiding the individual economic component. There are many specific stipulations regarding prices and the price management mechanism. That is the single unified price mechanism which implements the mechanism of single retail prices and uniform commercial prices for the essential consumer goods. The armed forces are supplied by means of the commodity mechanism. Commodities are related to the law of value and to a large quantity of consumption. It is necessary to fully understand the revolutionary significance of the price mechanism, heighten voluntary, strict enforcement of the stipulations regarding prices, the price management mechanism, etc., and take the initiative in applying the law of value and the supply relationship, and contribute importantly to maintaining the real purchasing power of money, stabilize prices, and stabilize the markets. All national defense expenditures must take into consideration ultimate effectiveness, not only militarily but also economically. It is necessary to firmly grasp the very great value of the army's equipment and materiel of the army and heighten consciousness of maintaining them and using them economically. It is necessary to fully understand the viewpoints of self-balancing and not being overly dependent, by means of bringing into play all excess labor capabilities, after training and combat readiness, to produce much wealth and create sources of budgetary and foreign exchange income which increase at a rapid rate. The system of norms must be readjusted so that it can be appropriate to capabilities, expenditures contrary to regulations must be strictly forbidden, waste must be opposed, and all corrupt acts and the setting up of hidden funds must be strictly forbidden.

II. Regarding the Mission of Economic Work

In all types of production in society, including national defense, ultimate effectiveness must be taken into consideration. But in the sphere of national defense there is also the specific characteristic of producing both purely national defense products and economic goods. Although producing products which serve combat, under all circumstances it must maintain and develop production. Although not it does not take into consideration only profits or losses, that does not mean that it need not calculate economic effectiveness in production, or that it need not be concerned with whether production costs are high or low, that it need not obey the economic laws, the management modes in production, or economic levers tied in with the benefit of the workers. Therefore, any sphere of production, whether national defense or economic, whether specialized or unspecialized forces, and whether producing domestic goods or export goods, must implement cost accounting. In the production of economic products it is also necessary to implement socialist commerce. Even in the production of national defense products it is necessary to apply a number of socialist commerce forms and contents to stimulate production to serve combat, stabilize the living conditions of workers, and struggle against negative phenomena in production.

The army, which lies within the overall social mechanism, so the deficiencies and problems regarding the management mechanism in the army are also manifested in a number of national defense production activities. As the Central Committee observed, the viewpoint of eliminating the centralized, bureaucratic, subsidizing system has not been fully grasped; economic accounting is formalistic and does not include all production expenses in production costs and its true nature is operating at a deficit but having to turnover profits; profits have not been used properly; the "passive" mechanism is still applied toward prices and wages; the organization of production is not yet truly tied in with the missions, especially in the sphere of production and planned economic goods; and the situation production wages is similar to that of society in general. The all-encompassing lesson learned from the above situation in social production, and also a lesson in national defense production, is to definitively eliminate the centralized, bureaucratic, subsidizing system, centralized, democratic cost accounting and socialist commerce system. Only thereby will it be possible to effectively promote production and commerce.

To eliminate the bureaucratic, subsidizing system in the spheres of production and national defense economic work is essentially also to apply the contents of the resolution in the sphere of social production. Especially:

1. Calculating all rational expenses in product costs and clearly distinguishing between accounting for economic goods and national defense goods. With regard to economic and export goods, deficits will not be made up for, but it is also necessary to ensure that the producers make suitable profits and contribute to the upper-echelon capital accumulation plan. With regard to national defense goods there must also be high-quality accounting and all expenses must be taken into consideration. But expenses must also rationally set and strictly observed. It is necessary to uncover and eliminate the irrational, irregular expenses, and not make the excuse of producing combat goods to incur arbitrary expenses and cause prices to rise excessively. But there must be incentive policies so that workers producing national defense goods can be content to work for a long time and so that the installations can stabilize production.

In the national defense production sector wages are the principal content in the calculation of all expenses. After inventorying and accurately reevaluating fixed property and regulating a number of systems so that they can be appropriate to the characteristic of producing both national defense goods and economic goods. It is also necessary to calculate correctly and fully calculate the value of materials the domestic value of which will be determined by the state. In addition, there are national defense materials received as military aid and self-produced materials the corresponding prices of which will be determined by the Ministry of national Defense.

The adjustment of wholesale prices and product marketing prices is even more complicated because they are two different products with different characteristics. One type of goods is consumed by society (economic goods) and one type is consumed only internally (national defense goods). Therefore, different prices must be set. There must be a policy toward national defense goods when readjusting norms, and in general no state business taxes are collected. As for economic goods, state business taxes may be collected and a

the same time they are marketing prices. Economic goods, economic services, and export goods the dependent on unified state prices and international prices. That does not mean that national defense production is not affected by the law of value. The process of national defense production is also related to the commodity mechanism in society at large. It must be affected by economic levers in order to increase productivity and lower production costs. It is also a yardstick for measuring value, but that value is social value, not just any value.

2. The present salary policy must set unified national salaries. Wages and bonuses in national defense production must also manifest the common standards and policies and the principles of distribution according to labor and the elimination of subsidies, in order to stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of workers. In addition to the general policies, national defense workers and personnel in the production installations also benefit from a number of preferential treatment policies. They manifest the concern of the Party and state, even though the economy is still experiencing difficulties and is not yet very large, in order to encourage everyone to remain in the national defense industry for long period of time.

Specifically, national defense industry also observes such common stipulations as changing over part of in-kind salaries calculated in deficit payment prices to the system of monetary wages, abandoning the ration stamp system, adjusting the regional cost-of-living allowances, adjusting the payment of bonuses from salary funds, widely implementing the system of paying salaries according to output, etc. National defense industry must also make adjustments to ensure rational relations among the sectors and trades and encourage the installations to produce national defense goods, which is the key production mission.

The changing of prices, salaries, money, and the economic management mechanism, as decreed by the resolution, is a change of revolutionary significance. The armed forces, which are part of society and are included in the overall mechanism, must have a high degree of unanimity and strictly implement the resolution. Knowledge and execution are not limited to the contents of prices, wages, and money, but must be used as means of creating a great revolutionary motive force for contributing to the attainment of the principal goals set forth by the Fifth Party Congress, while bringing about a strong transformation in the great undertaking of building a modern regular army that is combat-ready and has a high degree of effectiveness and bringing into play all latent capabilities of the armed forces fulfilling economic missions so that they can attain high labor productivity, good product quality, and high economic effectiveness.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

MARKET MANAGEMENT CALLED URGENT MISSION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Tran Dinh Ba: "Market Management, An Urgent Mission"]

[Text] The implementation of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee on prices, wages, and money, resolutely eliminating the bureaucratic subsidizing system, and implementing economic accounting and socialist commerce based on planning, are intended to bring about an important transformation in production and life. Our state has implemented a complete set of policies and measures, such as issuing new bank notes, recalling the old bank notes, improving the salary system of cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, implementing a rational and unified price level, etc. In order to victoriously implement those important economic policies and measures of the party and state, market management has become an urgent mission.

In market management, the activities of the state retail stores and marketing cooperatives play the decisive role. Our state retail and marketing cooperative forces constitute a rather large corps of 500,000 cadres, workers, and civil servants with commercial and service experience accumulated over a period of 30 years (in the northern provinces) or 10 years (in the southern provinces), and a vast nationwide network extending down to the villages and hamlets, in which the state retail personnel account for more than 80 percent of the personnel. The marketing cooperative forces total about 100,000 people. In the municipality of Hanoi the commercial cadres and personnel total more than 20,000 people. On the average, there is one commercial or service personnel for every 35 cadres, workers, and civil servants in Hanoi. Despite such a large commercial and service force and network, in general the quality and effectiveness of our socialist commercial forces are not yet high, and they are not yet sufficiently strong to push back the free market. State commerce accounts for 60 percent of the wholesale sales and for 40 percent of retail sales. Those ratios are too low.

Although the marketing cooperative forces include more than 20,000 selling locations they sell to the peasants a quantity of goods equal to only 10 percent of the amount paid them for pork. That situation has caused the amount of money in circulation on the free market to be too large and by speculation and price increasing the dishonest merchants have conditions for

cornering the market. In recent years, especially during the past several months, while many localities all over the nation have implemented the inclusion of price supplements in wages, the commercial sector has undergone a new transformation with regard to the quality of commerce and service, which has contributed importantly to promoting production and stabilizing the lives of the people. If it is to do a better job of fulfilling its mission in the new phase, the state commercial sector must make progress in all regards: consolidating, building, and developing the network, and strengthening the corps of state retail cadres with regard to ability, quality, virtue, and attitude toward service. Its efforts to gain control of the market must not be limited to the essential goods and sectors but must also be rapidly expanded to such essential service activities as catering, refreshments, tailoring, clothing repair, bicycle repair, barbering, hair styling, etc.

The goal of developing the marketing cooperative forces of the municipalities, cities, towns, and concentrated industrial zones is effectively assisting state commerce with regard to the types of goods which state commerce is not yet capable of selling, in order to do a better job of serving the people. At the same time, organizing marketing cooperatives is a positive measure in order to gradually transform and reorganize the private commercial forces. Because of failure to firmly grasp the goals and requirements, during the recent period many municipalities, cities, towns, and concentrated industrial zones have not exercised close management and organization, so there exists the situation of many private stores being concealed in the form of "subward marketing cooperatives" in order to buy and sell freely for profit. That phenomenon has led to the situation of commercial chaos and a duplication of activities by state commerce and the marketing cooperatives, and at the same time has created major shortcomings in market management and price management and caused considerable shortfalls for the financial and tax organs. Meanwhile, in the rural areas the marketing cooperative sector must be developed rapidly and strongly in order to effectively serve both the production and lives of the peasants, but state purchasing to control the sources of goods has developed very slowly.

Price management, product management, and product quality are very important tasks in market management. During the recent period, because that task has not been carried out well the people engaged in illegal commerce have taken advantage of those shortcomings, operated feverishly, and created a situation of price "escalation" and chaotic prices. That situation has been caused by many factors, but some of the major reasons are that as yet no unified price level, there is as yet no strict regulations regarding prices, and no close management of products and product management. The arbitrary setting of prices, and the raising of prices of some goods, sometimes of a whole category of goods, by state stores for dishonest merchants to employ all tricks, collude, buy and sell illegally, and corrupt a number of state retail personnel. Lax management of products and product quality, especially with regard to the factories, enterprises, and consumer goods cooperatives, has also caused a considerable quantity of state goods and most of the poor-quality products of the cooperatives have found their way to the free market and caused much damage for the state and the consumers. For that reason, in order to do a good job of market management in the coming period, maintain the value of the new money, and stabilize the living conditions of wage earners

When the new wages are instituted, it is necessary to have a unified nationwide price level that is stabilized for a certain period of time. At the same time, there must be tight management of products and product quality.

Among the complete set of measures to carry out the management work well, the rearrangement of the markets by product teams and product sectors, and resolutely forcing the private merchants to post prices and sell at the posted prices, are tasks which must be carried out urgently and resolutely and be maintained on a permanent basis. We all know that "open air markets" are places where there are marketed ersatz goods, poor-quality goods, and stolen goods, are assembly points and "environment" of hooligans and thieves, and are "bottomless barrels" full of valuable and scarce materials from the state warehouses. Therefore, the elimination of the "open air markets, accompanied by the setting up of stores to buy and sell used goods, such as that set up by the Hanoi metals and chemicals corporation at the Hoa Binh open air market, is necessary and has an effect in many ways.

During the recent period the various kinds of ersatz goods, such as cigarettes, western medicines, beer, confections, etc., have appeared in increasingly greater quantities. Although some localities and relevant sectors have uncovered and dealt with a number of violations, the circulation of ersatz goods on the market has not been brought to an end. In order to eliminate the nests producing ersatz goods it is necessary to apply a complete set of measures, with the close cooperation of many responsible sectors and organs. That is a matter of strictly managing the various kinds of materials and raw materials, from the production sectors to transportation on roads, manage packaging and labels from the printing phase to the production installations, and manage the stores of private merchants, the retail agents, et. Finally, it is necessary to strictly punish people who produce and deal in ersatz goods.

The people who directly carry out the market management work play a very important role in the good performance of that work. Therefore, the ranks of people who manage the market must be strengthened so that they can be sufficiently strong with regard to numbers, quality, professional ability, and moral quality.

Market management is a "war-deciding battle" on the circulation-distribution front. After the implementation of the money exchange and the new salary system, market management truly became an urgent mission which directly affected the stabilization of living conditions and contributed to promoting production. That urgent mission demands great efforts on the part of all sectors, echelons, and localities all over the nation.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NGHIA BINH DEVELOPS TRADITIONAL, EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Quang Chinh: "Nghia Binh Develops and Improves Traditional and Export Goods"]

[Text] One hundred and four products and projects displayed by Nghia Binh Province at the current Vietnam Economic-Technical Fair-Exhibition show that the locality's foremost concern at present is concentrating on resolving some of its difficulties by developing traditional and export goods.

After difficult years of striving to resolve its grain problem, Nghia Binh has concentrated on developing Binh Dinh coconuts, products from the cane sugar trade and the silk-weaving trade, cattle, and maritime products for export. There were the same samples of rock sugar, sugar candy, crystallized sugar, refined sugar, etc., and dozens of products derived from cane sugar, such as sesame candy, ginger candy, root beer, and industrial alcohol, but customers were attracted by their improved quality and their rapid qualitative development. Not all sugarcane areas are capable of producing 45,000 tons of sugar a year, more than half of which is export sugar. In order to attain those attractive features, over a period of many years Nghia Binh Province, in addition to making scientific investments in the development of sugarcane, has created a crystallized sugar production network with more than 500 installations scattered all over the sugarcane growing areas. At the same time, the province adopted the policy of suitable incentives for producers and took steps to closely manage output.

Lanh An Thuong, a traditional kind of polished black silk cloth dyed with local materials and special handicraft techniques, a number of types of silk thread, and tussah cloth woven from bright-colored silk thread, were displayed prominently in the center of the stall and drew the interest of knowledgeable customers from our country and international customers. But the initial quantity of tens of tons did not truly correspond to the great potential of the Tay Son silk area. But it proved that the leaders of Nghia Binh Province, especially the Silk Corporation, are concerned with stimulating the precious traditional trades which had long been neglected. They have not only provided jobs for workers but have also produced valuable goods and limited the harm caused by having to sell raw materials to foreign countries.

From these export products will enable the development of the traditional trades and improve the lives of the people.

There were the familiar Binh Dinh coconut products, but in addition to the traditional products there appeared many new products produced from coconut husks and the waste materials of three million coconut trees, such as coconut oil, various kinds of soap, durable and strong anchor ropes, highly durable and elastic automobile seat cushions produced from waste coconut fibers, etc. The estimate of five million coconut trees within the next 10 years is truly great, if one keeps in mind that there were only half a million trees after the liberation. Although the pace has slowed, Binh Dinh coconuts are still being developed continually, along with the other kinds of oil-bearing crops such as peanuts and cashews. Such products are not only displayed but have truly contributed to the development of the local economy. Their areas have increased between two and five times since the liberation.

Although there were no products, but only photographs of them, the 320,000 cattle and nearly 600,000 hogs being developed by the people of Nghia Binh account for a notable part of the local economy. Although he introduced the new breeding centers at Nhon Khanh (An Nhon) and La Vuong (Tay Son), comrade Nguyen Duc Manh, who headed the exhibit and was also one of the people in charge of science and technology in Nghia Binh Province, was envious of the products made from Nghia Binh cows and hogs which were displayed at the exhibits of the other localities. With those confidential words and in the projects Nghia Binh has been able to carry out, such as raising shrimp between seasons, resolving the problem of feed for shrimp larvae, crossbreeding to improve the quality of cattle, etc., it is certain that in the near future the people engaged in science and management in Nghia Binh will be able to do what they were unable to do in the past.

In addition to dozens of kinds of export goods obtained from the forests, such as aloewood, Tra Bong cinnamon, and rush and rattan products, which have been awarded international gold medals, at the Nghia Binh exhibit there are more than a dozen special export products obtained from the sea. In addition to the high-grade special export goods there were produced in quantities of nearly 1,000 tons such products as shelled, headless shrimp, frozen whole shrimp, dried squid, gold-streaked watercress, swallows' nests, shark fins, fishing line, and Sa Huynh special quality fish sauce. At the current fair Nghia Binh is also introducing many industrial products of high economic value, such as industrial salt and various kinds of precious ores obtained from ocean mineral alluvium. Those products are not only used to produce many kinds of essential goods for consumers in our country but also have export value.

It must be said that Nghia Binh has more strengths, but the products and projects introduced at the current exhibition affirm that the leaders of Nghia Binh have known how to rationally exploit those potential resources, the rich potential of the forests and seas and the limitless potential of the hands and minds of the people.

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CSD: 4203/115

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HANOI COMMERCIAL SECTOR ENDEAVORS TO CONTROL MARKET

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Tran Dinh Ba: "Hanoi Commercial Sector Positively Advances To Gain Control of the Market"]

[Text] The present action slogan of the Hanoi commercial sector is "Renovate commerce and improve the quality of service." What has the Hanoi commercial sector done, how has it done it, and what have the results been, in implementing that slogan?

Promoting Exploitation To Control Sources of Goods

During the recent period the Hanoi commercial sector has applied many combined measures in state purchasing to control the sources of goods and created many new products to increase the total fund of goods by 50 percent. Some goods increased by 100 to 200 percent. Therefore, when there have been major changes in the economic management mechanism, such as including price supplements in salaries, issuing new bank notes, and implementing a new salary system, the Hanoi market has remained relatively stable.

The sources of goods of the central echelon are always the largest and most stable, with regard to quality and prices. Hanoi has an advantage over the other localities in that all agencies responsible for receiving and distributing central-level goods are located in Hanoi. But that does not mean that all goods the central level distributes to Hanoi exist locally, although that has become an official stipulation assigned by the state to the sectors and ministries responsible for supplying goods to the capital. In view of the urgent requirements of consumers, the Hanoi commercial sector has had to take the initiative toward the ministries, the sectors, and many localities, from planning to signing contracts to ship and receive goods. At times it has had to obtain its own goods and set aside hundreds of tons of POL belonging to the locality to transport the goods it has obtained, or which have been supplied by the central level but remain in Hai Phong, Hai Hung, Ho Chi Minh City, and dozens of other provinces in both regions of the country. Thanks to these positive measures, during the recent period the Hanoi commercial and grain sectors have obtained thousands of tons of grain, nearly 1,000 tons of soybeans, thousands of tons of ocean fish, hundreds of tons of pork, water

buffalo meat and beef, poultry of all kinds, tens of thousands of liters of fish sauce, 20 tons of MSG, etc.

Along with promoting the exploitation of the sources of goods supplied by the central echelon, Hanoi has formed alliances with 26 provinces and municipalities all over the nation to create new, rich, varied, and continuous sources of goods. During the recent period the Hanoi commercial sector has made many all-out efforts to exploit sources of goods at markets, including pork, poultry, fresh water fish, and manufactured goods produced by the factors and enterprises of the central echelon and Hanoi, and especially by the Hanoi small industry and handicrafts sector.

The products obtained locally by the Hanoi commercial sector include greens, one of the most difficult and complicated, and largest volume, goods, but also requiring greatest deficit payments (on the average, every year Hanoi must spend 300 million dong to make up for the deficits of vegetable growers). To meet its needs, every day Hanoi needs about 1,000 tons of greens of all kinds. Because that is a food product that is practically an essential need of nearly all cadres, workers, and laboring people of the capital, during the past several decades the Municipal Party Committee, Municipal People's Committee, and commercial sector of Hanoi have had many resolute policies and measures to create a new transformation in production and circulation to ensure that Hanoi has greens the year around. Hanoi has become the locality which produces the most greens. During the greens season, Hanoi is also capable of supplying the surrounding provinces and a number of border provinces. During the past several years the growing of greens in Hanoi has increased and many kinds of cash crop vegetables, such as green gourds and early vegetables, are stockpiled for consumption during the fall-winter season, and pickled vegetables and mustard greens are stockpiled for the winter-spring season.

This year the vegetable growers in Hanoi have encountered major difficulties: grain and the prices of vegetables. That is a problem that is extremely difficult to resolve. Vegetable growers cannot live on vegetables alone. But if they sell vegetables at the present prices they cannot obtain sufficient money to buy rice. Letting vegetable prices float directly affects the daily lives of millions of people. Hanoi cannot resolve those difficulties by itself. While awaiting the upper echelon to comprehensively resolve those difficulties, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee will continue to make up the deficits of the vegetable growers. The Hanoi commercial sector has directly signed contracts and sent such materials as fertilizer, insecticides, and vegetable seeds to the vegetable areas in and around the city.

Change the Commercial Mode, Improve the Quality of Service

The changing of in-kind salary payments to the payment of salaries in money, eliminating the ration stamp system, and eliminating the system of selling goods at a single commercial price that is close to the free market price, have created a very basic advantage for the commercial and professional sectors. But they have also posed for the commercial sector new requirements regarding the quality of its business and its service attitude.

In order to advance to controlling the market, during the recent period the Hanoi commercial sector has had many resolute policies and measures to bring about a new transformation throughout the sector, such as strengthening the organizational apparatus and commercial network from the basic level to the corporations, and down to the stores and stalls. It has reviewed the ranks of the state commercial personnel and resolutely and strictly dealt with violations.

In addition to the administrative measures there are positive measures intended to enable state commerce to advance to mastering the market, such as bringing about a qualitative transformation in service at the stores and stalls and setting up 300 additional selling locations. Hundreds of mobile goods-selling vehicles of the state commercial sector went to the neighborhoods and residential areas to create favorable conditions for customers. Within a short period of time the metals and chemicals corporation renovated and expanded the commercial center at the Hoa Binh open air market. Nearly all of the department stores have opened many new stalls, introduced many new forms of selling, etc. Especially, the Trang Tien Department Store cooperated closely with the corporation in contracting state purchasing, set up a tailoring element on the spot, and opened an additional stall to sell hundreds of kinds of ready-made clothing of all styles, for all categories and age groups. On the average, every day the stall sells 300,000 to 400,000 dong (old money) worth of clothing. The dipping sauce and soybean cake processing shops of the Hanoi commercial sector recently increased output by 100 to 300 percent.

Among the efforts of the Hanoi commercial sector to gain control of the market, it is also necessary to mention the great efforts of the food products corporation. Prior to the currency exchange, on the average every day the Hanoi food products corporation sold 20 tons of fresh pork, 6 tons of ocean fish, 7 tons of soybean cakes, and 8,000 liters of fish sauce. At present, on the average the Hanoi food products corporation every day sells 25 tons of fresh pork, 13 tons of ocean fish, 15 tons of soybean cakes, and 14,000 liters of fish sauce. Thanks to many steps taken to control and stockpile goods, the Hanoi food products corporation has a rather plentiful supply of goods of all kinds which meets the people's present consumption needs.

Violations Must Be Dealt With Sternly

The consumers in the capital are extremely enthusiastic when they note the notable transformations in many aspects of the Hanoi commercial sector. But they are also extremely displeased over the improper acts of a number of stores and state retail personnel during the recent period. Those acts have not only reduced the prestige and merit of the sector as a whole, but also helped the speculators and appreciably harmed the state and the consumers. Those acts include the state purchasing of ration stamps at the end of July and market cornering and slipping goods to the outside on 13 and 14 September of this year. On those days the people discovered that a number of commercial personnel bought thousands of kilos of sugar, thousands of packages of cigarettes, thousands of meters of cloth, etc. Especially, they noted the arbitrary price increases by the store at 41 Hang Bat Street, the hotel at No

2 Duong Thanh Street, the railroad hotel at 20 Ngo Quyen, the marketing cooperative at 55 Cau Giay, etc.

"Renovating the commercial mode and improving the quality of service" are new requirements and a major action slogan of the Hanoi commercial sector. In order to fulfill those requirements there must be all-out efforts of many kinds, including educational and managerial, and disposing of violations by cadres and personnel is an aspect that is no less important.

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CSO: 4209/115

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

DIEN CHAU DISTRICT TRANSFORMS, MANAGES MARKET

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Bui Duc Khiem: "Effective Measures in the Work of Transforming and Managing the Market in Dien Chau District"]

[Text] Dien Chau is a coastal lowland district in Nghe Tinh Province with economic potential. In addition to grain, the district produces such food products, agricultural products, and maritime products as pork, peanuts, sesame, rush, shrimp, fish, etc. Dien Chau is also a place where major transportation routes converge, so travel is very convenient. Route 1 passes through the district and there are three railroad stations on the north-south railroad line. It is the starting point of Route 7, which goes to Laos. The Van River mouth leads to the South China Sea and is traversed by ships and boats going to or coming from Han Nam Ninh and Hai Phong. With such characteristics, it may be said that many years ago Dien Chau was a chaotic commercial market made up of local people and people from other districts and provinces. Along a 32-kilometer-long stretch of road in the district, every 2 kilometers there was a large or small market, including 6 markets which were open every day from morning to night. The Si market was regarded as the largest market because "above is the sky and below is the market and its merchandise." The market sold all kinds of goods, from forestry products, agricultural products, and maritime products to manufactured goods, metal products, and cloth and yarn at prices that rose and fell arbitrarily.

In the past, there were nearly 1,600 merchants in the district. In the area of the town (also called the Dien Chau intersection) there were concentrated 250 small merchants. They dealt primarily in foodstuffs, refreshments, manufactured goods, and maritime products. In some villages in the district, practically all of the women made their livings by selling at the markets.

But during the first months of 1985, people who visit Dien Chau observed that the markets there differed greatly from those of the past. Most evident was the fact that in the Dien Chau intersection area the restaurants and refreshment stands are no longer dominant, but have been replaced by state stores and marketing cooperatives. The number of unorganized small merchants dealing in food products has also declined considerably. Why was there such a transformation?

For many years Dien Chau District had stressed market management, but it had only set forth administrative measures that were not very effective. Only after the issuance of the Council of Ministers resolution on market management, and then the implementation of the law regarding industrial and commercial taxes did our district carry out that work permanently, fully, and in a planned manner. Especially, we combined the managerial and administrative measures with transformation and construction and transferred merchants to the agricultural, small industry-handicrafts, and other production installations to ensure that they had livelihoods.

To accomplish that, the district set up a market transformation and management committee representing such economic sectors as commerce, foreign trade, small industry-handicrafts, agriculture, etc., and such related sectors as public security, finance, and banking. The market transformation and management committee organized a survey of the commercial locations, the people engaged in commerce who had registered to do business and those who had not registered, and then replanned the commercial sectors. Sectors which it concluded could be dominated by the state economic units were assigned to those units. For example, the restaurant, refreshment, and pork businesses were assigned to state commerce and marketing cooperatives and no small merchants were issued registration permits to do business in the sectors. Of the small merchants who previously did business in the restaurant, refreshment, and pork sectors, those of working age and in good health were encouraged to join the small industry-handicrafts cooperatives. Those who were ill and without means of support were issued registration permits to deal in produce and tea houses.

So that the work could bring about solid results, the district market transformation and management committee selected as test points three nonagricultural areas with large concentrations of merchants: the town of Dien Chau and the villages of Dien Ngoc and Dien Ky. During the same period, the district invested in setting up three small industry-handicrafts cooperatives--the Tien Thanh tailoring cooperative, the brick and tile production cooperative, and the Thanh Cong mat weaving cooperative--to provide employment for private merchants who were changing over to production labor. With that working method, in 1984 495 small merchants completely abandoned commerce and became members of agricultural cooperatives or small industry-handicraft cooperatives. In town of Dien Chau there remain only 125 small merchants who have been issued commercial registrations, less than half the number in the past. Most of them are in service trades, such as repairing bicycles and watches, and barbering, the selling of sundry goods, etc.

Dien Chau, which had been a purely commercial town, and the cooperatives of Xuan Thanh and Thanh Cong for the first time produced tens of thousands of bricks and tiles and weaved 31,000 mats, which were delivered to the state. As in the town, 205 female workers changed over from selling fish at the Minh Khai cooperative and in Dien Bich village were formed into a cooperative to weave fishing nets. At present the fishing nets produced by the Minh Khai cooperative meet the needs of the district and of a number of other districts in the provinces. In Phuoc Nguyen 50 people who previously drifted about at sea to catch fish have recently changed over to growing rice. Recently their rice growing installation signed a contract to sell the state 74 tons of rice

in 1985. In the Van Hoa cooperative in Dien Van village all people who were previously merchants have changed over to producing salt on more than 20 hectares.

In order to meet the needs of the lives and activities of the local people and visitors, the Dien Chau district restaurant opened additional stationary stalls and mobile selling locations to increase the volume of goods sold every day and gain control of the market in highly populated areas, at transportation hubs, railroad stations, bus stations, etc. The volume of business done by the store in 1984 was 14 million dong, 2 million dong more than the plan and 18 million dong more than in 1983. The store is endeavoring to increase the volume of its business to 35 million dong (in the old bank notes) in 1985.

The marketing cooperative stores in the district previously had only a few products, but now they organized the purchasing and selling of pork on a continuous basis to serve the needs of the lives of the local people.

In addition to the work of transforming the small merchants and building and expanding the socialist commercial network, district and village market inspection and control teams were also set up. The activities of the market inspection and control teams concentrated on the commercial centers, reorganized merchandise categories, prices, etc., at the markets, oppose speculation and blackmarketing, and especially pay attention to such local products as rice, pork, peanuts, sesame, fish, etc., in order to help the sectors do a good job of fulfilling state purchasing norms to control the sources of goods. The market inspection and control teams dealt with instances of illegal buying and selling, and confiscated 1.4 million dong and tens of tons of grain and agricultural products for the state. Exemplary was the incident involving the merchant Dinh Thi Dong, who came to Dien Chau from Ha Nam Ninh to buy up 1.3 tons of shelled peanuts and nearly 5 tons of unshelled peanuts.

Because it carried out both the transformation and management tasks, the Dien Chau market, where in the past prices, security, and order had been chaotic, now operates smoothly and fairly stably. During the first months of this year the prices of some agricultural products, food products, and maritime products in Dien Chau fluctuated considerably, but less than in the other districts in the province.

Market transformation and management in Dien Chau have truly undergone a transformation. Although state commerce and marketing cooperatives dominate the restaurant and refreshment sectors and have mastered the majority of the market, the quality of goods available at the stalls is not copious and, especially, quality does not yet meet the needs of the customers. Nor are the locations of the stores truly convenient. At the Dien Chau intersection the restaurant set up only one stall which has sufficient seating for about 20 people at a time and serves primarily noodle soup, soft drinks, confections, etc. anyone who wants to eat rice and specialty dishes must go to the rather out-of-the-way main restaurant. There is yet another problem to which the service sector in Dien Chau should pay attention. At night there are long conveyes of vehicles stopped at the intersection because that is the rest area

for vehicles coming from the mountain-region districts in western Nghe Tinh to Vinh and the coastal districts. Because there are no inns, the people in people in the vehicles often must hang curtains from the bodies of the vehicles, spread mats on the sidewalks, and shield themselves with plastic cloth so that they can sleep. A driver of a forestry sector vehicle who had come from Tan Ky District complained that "When we arrive at Dien Chau we are not worried about food and drink, but only about a place to sleep!" Because it is located on such an important road, in addition to endeavoring to gain control of the market with regard to a number of products, Dien Chau must also invest in the construction of an inn in order to master that service activity and serve travelers.

Those are problems which Dien Chau must think about and resolve.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVED FOLLOWING DECENTRALIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ben Tre: Following Decentralization, District Economies Fully Develop"]

[Text] Ben Tre Province has basically reviewed and revised the overall plans for its districts and cities, which were used as basis for total decentralization and uniform assignment of management to economic installations, stations and farms. Following more than a year of decentralized management, its districts and cities have succeeded in maintaining and creating a new phase of development for the newly-assigned economic installations. As they now have the right to take initiative, all districts have been firmly encouraging total development of production and production of many commodity products; as a result, they have considerably increased the volume of products purchased over the figures prior to the decentralization. In the last 9 months, the districts purchased 70 million coconuts and 500 tons of tom cang (a variety of shrimp), or twice the figures of last year. At the present time, the districts in Ben Tre account for more than one-half of the volume of goods of the entire province.

With such initial results from decentralized management, the districts in the province have been stepping up the transformation of industry and commerce; expanding the network of services, market management, price stabilization, and so on; and ensuring for their industrial installations activities that bring about good economic results. The province creates favorable conditions for districts to maintain joint business and economic integration and clearly determines the functions and rights of the district level and installations in economic management and operations. An outstanding fact is that the industrial enterprises and business units of the districts, in light of Resolution 8, have done better their accounting work and have boldly abolished the activities that brought about poor economic results. The province as a whole has just conducted surveys in 27 basic-level economic centers in the districts and clearly evaluated the activities of their level-3 corporations. Currently the latter

continue to carry out joint-business production and economic integration plans aimed at creating favorable conditions for production development. The turnover of the commercial corporation in Chau Thanh District has gone up from a few hundreds of thousands of dong to 160 million dong (new currency). The grain corporation of the City of Ben Tre is organizing the purchases of tons of grain so as to maintain both balance and prices. The export corporation of Cho Lach is investing in the collectives that are to grow 500 hectares of bananas for its export. The marine products corporation of Binh Dai and Ba Tri Districts, which has invested in 39 collectives that raise shrimp and fish in 1,000 hectares, is harvesting from 8,000 to 9,000 tons of marine products. In the last 9 months, the coconut corporation of Giong Trom District purchased 20 million coconuts and processed tens of thousands of tons of coconut meat. Almost all corporations have made profits in the last 8 months, with some corporations having surrendered up to 2 million dong of profit.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES NARROWING GAP BETWEEN RICE CROP YIELDS

DAI VIET THANH DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 85 p 1

Editorial: "Building Leadership Relationships Among High-Production and Main-Planting Production Zones"

[Text] The production realities of recent years have proved that the winter-spring rice crop that gives the highest and most stable yield in the year in all localities. The results are due to the fact that the material and technical bases built in the past several years have shown their effects and the technical progresses, mostly the ones having to do with new seeds and varieties, crop allocations, transplanting density, and so on, have been brought into main-planting production. The new management mechanism, which creates favorable conditions for every production unit and tens of millions of workers to develop the spirit of collective ownership and to widely apply advanced techniques to production, has contributed to raising ricefield outputs.

Many progressive models have obtained rather high crop yields, with some cooperatives and production collectives getting more than 7 tons per hectare, some districts up to 6 tons. However, there still exists a rather wide gap between the average and exemplary yields in individual localities and ecological zones as some units have obtained still low crop yields. This fact indicates that the potential ability to raise productivity in the winter-spring rice season remains large. Any increase in the volume of rice production in the 1985-86 season will mainly come from increasing crop yields. Therefore, along with increasing the cultivated areas in a number of places, all localities must strive harder in terms of practicing intensive cultivation.

The exemplary yields have the great effects of showing intensive cultivation capabilities and methods and at the same time encouraging localities and production units to move forward in achieving intensive cultivation. But the yields obtained in the main-planting ricefields, i.e., the average yields, are

the ones that help to raise the gross social product. As a result, in the leadership methods, we must both attach importance to building and boosting the exemplary yields and step up main-planting production to make it move forward while trying to narrow the gap between exemplary and average yields and not to let any units obtain low crop yields any more. To build up the models of productivity must be aimed at expanding main-planting production; if we fail to do so, such models will only remain some "showcases" for the display of samples and will not bring about realistic results in production and everyday life.

Implementing Resolution 8 of the CPV Central Committee (5th term) on abolishing bureaucracy and subsidization and going into economic accounting and socialist business, all localities and production units must define their optimal technical and economic plans. Although the final purpose is to increase the gross social product, all units must make calculations for economical use of labor, land, materials and capital and for obtaining the greatest economic results. To apply the new management mechanism; to give localities, production installations and laborers the right to take initiative; at the same time, to extend applying in a selective manner progressive techniques; and to set the goal of obtaining socioeconomic results will create new conditions for obtaining good results from intensive cultivation.

In production leadership today, many localities have built high-yielding rice cultivation zones. The results obtained in the last few years have shown that building high-yielding rice cultivation zones is an effective investing method at a time when materials and capital are limited. In the high-yielding zones that have been planned, there are relatively uniform technical conditions that help to make the invested capital bring about good results and at the same time to establish concentrated goods production zones, which will be convenient for getting hold of grain products for societywide distribution. But the high-yielding rice accounts for only a small area. The area in which low crop yields are obtained remains large and exists in all localities. To step up intensive cultivation and main-planting production, especially to help the localities that obtain low crop yields to move forward quickly, is both to increase the gross social product and to resolve a major sociopolitical problem aimed at assisting a number of localities in reducing their daily-life difficulties and helping to consolidate the new production relationships.

The results of intensive cultivation are a balancing of material and technical factors with the yields obtained. Political and ideological education is first of all aimed at creating new material factors, such as high labor productivity, good seeds, abundant and sufficient fertilizers, on-schedule work, and so on. Consequently, leadership over intensive cultivation must eventually result in technical plans and ensure good fulfillment of such plans. The district level plays an important role in using the combined strength of sectors from the

upper levels and of production installations from the lower levels, further developing the collective ownership spirit of laborers and simultaneously carrying out three revolutions, for the purpose of both assuming good leadership over the high-yielding crop cultivation zones and steadily moving production in the direction of practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields.

With the results already obtained and experiences already learned, all localities must do their best to practice intensive cultivation to increase crop yields and to make the 1985-1986 winter-spring season reach new productivity peaks and thus contribute more to raising the volume of grain production.

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30 January 1986

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL SECTOR DECENTRALIZES MANAGEMENT OF MINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: On the Occasion of Traditional Day (12-11) and Uncle Ho's Meeting With Workers and Cadres of Coal Sector -- Coal Sector Decentralizes Management of Mines, Emulates One Another To Fulfill Plan of This Year]

[Text] Implementing Resolution 8 of the CPV Central Committee (5th term), the coal sector is gradually reorganizing production, carrying out decentralization of management, assigning the mines and units to carry out the plan, organizing independent economic accounting, expanding the self-control right of the mines and making the latter responsible for their own production and business. Mine directors now are authorized to reorganize the management machinery to make it compact, light and effective and to recommend and assign cadres at all echelons, from work site and shop managers to office and section chiefs and deputy chiefs.

Many units of the Hon Gai Union of Coal Enterprises (formerly Hon Gai Coal Corporation) have obtained initial results from reorganizing their production. Coc 6, Deo Nai, Ha Tu and Thong Nhat Mines and the Cam Pha Automobile Transportation Enterprise have made many efforts to reach the goals set for output of raw and washed coal and for removal of earth and rocks. In the last 10 months, Mo Coc 6 Mine fulfilled nearly 80 percent of the raw coal production goal set for this year, 5 percent more than the same period last year. Ha Tu and Thong Nhat Mines raised their coal production by 10-25 percent over the same period in 1984.

The Ung Bi Coal Corporation, Coal Corporation 3 and capital construction units are also creating favorable conditions for their production installations to enjoy the right to take initiative. On the occasion of the traditional day (12-11) of the coal sector, the mines are entering the coal extraction emulation phase aimed at fulfilling this year's plan.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

OPERATIONS OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES STREAMLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Ministry of Light Industry Rearranges Operations of A Number of Enterprise Unions"]

[Text] The units in the light industrial sector are actively rearranging their production in order to adopt the new mechanism, to abolish bureaucracy and subsidization and to totally switch to the socialist accounting and business.

The Union of Weaving Enterprises, the unit that has been selected by the state to adopt on a trial basis the new management mechanism, is perfecting the management-organizing system, streamlining the union organs, reducing the office level and bringing scientific and technical cadres to enterprises to handle management of production and to work. The factories in the union also are reducing the office level and the number of deputies and retaining only one chief and one deputy, or no deputies. Some enterprises have dissolved the electromechanical and industrial offices, brought technical cadres to mechanical and industrial shops to work and established offices in charge of doing research on new lines of goods, sales of products, export-import, and so on. Other enterprises like the Nam Dinh Joint Weaving Enterprise have been the subject of studies aimed at reducing their size, directing their operations toward becoming combined models, achieving a high degree of decentralization among member enterprises and getting prepared for creating economic units based on zones.

In the paper sector, the Vinh Phu Paper Enterprise is changing the direction of its operations to become a combined model. The Union of Paper Enterprises 2 and Union of Pottery, Porcelain and Glass Enterprises 2 are operating in the form of integrated production and organizing compact and light machineries closely linked with activities of production installations. The Cau Duong Wood-Matches Combined Enterprise is also reorganizing its management system and shops and gives a high degree of decentralized power to the member factories in accordance with the principle of providing the latter

with concentrated management capabilities and production techniques. The sector as a whole is studying how to rationally arrange for a two-level or three-level organizing system aimed at really giving the right to take initiative to basic-level units.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

BUILDING THE NEW WAY OF LIVING IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Chi Vuong, New Living Department of the CPV Central Committee: "Some Experiences in Building the New Way of Living in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Today, everybody can see a new way of living in Ho Chi Minh City: clean, beautiful, orderly, highly-developed cultural life. There are things about building the new living that many localities have suggested but failed to achieve, but Ho Chi Minh City has done them well.

From that situation a question has been raised: Why did Ho Chi Minh City succeed in doing those things?

In a study we have found the following:

The party committee echelons and administration here closely linked building the new way of living with simultaneously carrying out three revolutions. This fact was reflected in all economic and social activities and daily life. A nursery, an economic project, a hospital being built or expanded all carried with it a cultural concept. And the appearance of a cultural work was always accompanied by service activities. This total and uniform thinking was rather common at all levels, most importantly down at the basic level.

The party organization and administration considered building the new way of living something that originated from the way of working. The municipality took the most active measure -- giving jobs to half a million unemployed left behind by the old regime.

Today, every precinct and every subward can tell how many people in its locality are capable of working but are still jobless. For instance, the 3rd Precinct and Tan Binh District, where the population is over 200,000, have only few dozens of unemployed each. Subward 24 (in Tan Binh District),

Subward 9 (in the 1st Precinct), Subward 11 (in the 5th Precinct) of Hanoi achieved a thorough cleanup by eliminating the nests of thieves and beggars and hundreds of people who had been living on sidewalks. The newly established production cooperation teams have been attracting all workers. There is in the municipality a movement to get vocational training going. Cultural houses, schools, sectors and groups have opened classes to offer vocational training to the people who have no skills. The municipality was taking steps to remove the social ills by providing medical treatment and feeding the sick, lame and leprous people who had been living on sidewalks. The orphans, who were living on sidewalks and under bridges, have been sent to schools and daycares, or the organizations that provide them with vocational and anti-illiteracy training and the means to learn, with assistance from the people to gradually turn them into people having skills and living in a useful manner.

The municipality is interested in building the material bases for the new cultural undertaking. Having many advantages in terms of housing and material conditions left behind but being very short of cultural and social works, today the municipality has a wide network of cultural works of all levels, from municipal to subward and village levels. Cultural houses, museums, libraries, theaters, cultural parks and a series of other cultural organizations have been appearing at increasing frequency. Many places which were marshes and dumps full of trash have become beautiful sights having newly-built streets, parks and areas for rest and recreation for everybody. Important work is being done in the teaching of revolutionary and patriotic traditions and the socialist morality. Special importance is attached to the education of teenagers and children in schools, at home and in society, with many subwards and sectors having particular cultural installations for teenagers and children.

The movements to build the new way of living are launched on a continual and regular basis, with different sectors and groups being closely united, doing the work simultaneously and neatly and at the same time taking both educational and administrative measures. The cultural and services installations must set examples. Street sanitation work every Saturday has become a regular movement, with both reward and punishment being meted out. The initial achievements made by Ho Chi Minh City in building the new socialist way of living are being very precious experiences.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SYMPOSIUM HELD TO DISCUSS PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Article: " Symposium on Development of Pharmaceutical Industry in Ho Chi Minh City "]

[Text] In the morning of 5 November, the Industries Department of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal CPV Committee organized a symposium on the state, possibility and direction of development of the pharmaceutical sector in Ho Chi Minh City.

The key cadres of the pharmaceutical and medical sectors now working in Ho Chi Minh City stressed the organic relationships in the development of both pharmaceutical and medical industries and pointed to the major favorable conditions for development of the pharmaceutical industry, which is totally capable of manufacturing almost all preventive and therapeutic medicines for the people throughout the country; the eyeglasses industry being able to reach a high-quality level; the medical sector having the capacity to manufacture various medical instruments for nationwide public health activities; and especially a large body of professionally qualified technical and specialized cadres. The symposium also pointed to the restrictions: the pharmaceutical and medical industries still lack a good structure; the efforts to create sources of medicinal and raw materials for the industry to develop have been poor and inadequate compared to production of bags and containers; the sector has not yet fully satisfied the needs of the medical sector to serve different subjects; there has been no coordination among the sectors, as well as the strong aspects of the pharmaceutical sector even in the former B2 sector; the needs for the pharmaceutical sector to do business aimed at raising the capacity to care for the people's health still remain to be clearly recognized.

Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Municipal CPV Committee, emphasized that the development of the pharmaceutical industry must be included in the strategy for socioeconomic development and in the relationships with cultural and social matters and environmental protection, and that Vietnamese medicine must be built as the result

of Oriental and Western medicines, and oriental and modern pharmacies being combined for its own good. In order to develop the pharmaceutical industry we must conduct basic therapeutic, pathological and medicinal-materials investigations and really let the sector to do business and to serve people better. To develop the pharmaceutical industry must be based on creating sources of medicinal materials locally and domestically by adopting good price policies and importing only equipment and the really necessary chemicals; on closer association and greater interest in the relationships between development of the pharmaceutical industry and development of medical instruments, including eyeglasses; and on a real interest in the training of good technical and specialized cadres, in ensuring high quality of medicines and good packing and in raising the value of Vietnamese pharmaceutical sector.

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